The Adams Sentinel.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1 per square for 3 weeks; 25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

VOL. LII. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1852. NO. 34.

Choice Poetry.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE URN OF THE HEART.

BY MISS MATTIE GRIFFITH.

Deep in my heart there is a sacred urn
I ever guard with holiest care, and keep
From the cold world's intrusion. It is filled
With dear and lovely treasures, that I prize
Above the gems that sparkle in the vales
Of Orient climes, or glitter in the crowns
Of sceptered kings.

The priceless wealth of life
Within that urn is gathered. All the bright
And lovely jewels that the years have dropped
Around me from their pinions, in their swift
And noiseless flight to old Eternity,
Are treasured there. A thousand buds and flowers
That the cool dews of life's young morning bathed,
That its soft gales fanned with their gentle wings,
And that its genial sunbeams warmed to life,
And fairy beauty 'mid the melodies
Of founts and singing birds, he hoarded there,
Dead, dead, forever dead, but oh, as bright
And beautiful to me as when they beamed
With Nature's radiant jewelry of dew.
And they have more than mortal sweetness now,
For the dear breath of loved ones, loved and lost,
Is mingling with their holy perfume.

Like
A very miser, day and night I hide
The hoarded riches of my dear heart-urn.
Oft at the midnight's calm and silent hour,
When not a tone of living nature seems
To rise from all the lone and sleeping earth,
I lift the lid softly and noiselessly,
Lest some dark wandering spirit of the air
Perchance should catch with his quick ear the sound,
And steal my treasures. With a glist'ning eye,
And leaping pulse, I tell them o'er and o'er,
Musing on each, and hallow it with smiles
And tears and sighs and fervent blessings.

Then,
With soul as proud as if you broad blue sky
With all its bright and burning stars were mine,
But with a saddened heart I close the lid
And once again return to busy life,
To play my part amid its mockeries.

KIND OLD FRIENDLY FEELINGS.

BY G. SWAIN.

The kind old friendly feelings!
We have their spirit yet,
Tho' years and years have passed, old friends,
Since thou and I last met!
And something of gray Time's advance
Seems in thy fading eye,
Yet 'tis the same good honest glance
I loved in times gone by—
Ere the kind old friendly feelings
Had ever brought me sigh!

The warm old friendly feelings!
Oh, who need not be told
No other links can bind the heart
Like those loved links of old?
Thy hand I joy'd in youth to clasp
The touch of age may show;
Yet 'tis the same true hearty grasp
I loved so long ago—
Ere the last old friendly feelings
Had taught one tear to flow!

The kind old friendly feelings!
Oh, seem they e'er less dear,
Because some recollections
May meet us with a tear?
Though hopes we shared—the early beams
Ambition showed our way—
Have fled, my friends, like morning dreams,
Before truth's searching ray,
Still we've kept the kind old feelings
That blessed our youthful day!

Miscellaneous.

THE WHITE FAWN:

A Fearful Tale of Western Warfare.

BY E. R. ROWE.

In the year 1804, the United States government erected a small fort at the mouth of Chicago river, where the present city of that name stands. They had obtained the right to do so from the Indians, at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, together with the adjacent lands for miles square.—The fort, however, consisted of merely two block houses on the southern side, and on the northern side a sally port, or subterranean passage leading from the parade ground to the river. It was called Fort Dearborn.

On the afternoon of August 7th, 1812, Capt. Heald, who was then in command of the fort, received by the hands of a friendly Indian, a message of Gen. Hull, the commander-in chief of the north-west, announcing the declaration of war between England and the United States, and ordering him to evacuate the fort if necessary, and to distribute the property at the fort among the Indians.

For some unknown reason, Capt. Heald determined, without calling his officers into council, to evacuate the fort, and accordingly the next morning announced his decision on parade. His subalterns remonstrated with him against the measure as fraught with nothing but danger; but Captain Heald was immovable, and preparations were made for the departure of the troops for Fort Wayne.

Some weeks before this time, the Indians on the Illinois river had brought a prisoner up to the neighborhood of Chicago, for the purpose of recovering a ransom from his countrymen, the English, in some part of Canada. The prisoner's name was James Sanders. He had been more than a year in possession of the Indians on the Upper Mississippi, and had worked his way up from tribe to tribe towards Canada by the promise of a rich ransom upon reaching the British post. But on getting into the neighborhood of Fort Dearborn he foolishly varied his story, and telling the Indians that he was an adopted American, begged them to carry him to Capt. Heald. The Indians became suspicious of him and declined carrying him to the American fort. At length, on the 6th of August, the Indians heard indirectly one day in advance of the Americans of the declaration of war. They sent runners out among the tribes in every direction, calling a grand council to determine upon their future course, and on the night of the 7th, several hundred assembled round the council fire, ten miles above the fort, on the Chicago river. They were chiefly Pottawatomies; but there were also present some Winnebagoes, Ottowas, Shawnees, and perhaps some others.

Precisely as the sun went down on the 7th of August, the chiefs and braves of the various tribes who were encamped in the vicinity gathered in silence around the council fire. One after another they seated themselves upon the ground; and to the eye of an ordinary observer, their rigid features would have been wholly void of expression. A stolid sternness was the leading trait of all; and until after the pipe, which was the emblem of amity among the tribes, which were present, had been circulated, not a word was spoken. At length the old Pottawatomie chief called Black Bird, who had for months been stirring the tribes up to attack the Americans, rose slowly, looked around the council, and said—

"Brothers, the bright sun which has just gone down, never looked upon a fairer land than this—would you lose this land forever? The image of that brightening star never danced on the ripple of so bright a lake as you; are your canoes broken that you should ride no more upon the lake?—Brothers, speak."

He drew his blanket proudly around him and took his seat. The silence remained unbroken for several minutes. But an old chief called Black Partridge, arose. He had long been on terms of friendship with the whites, and had received a medal from the President as a mark of confidence.

"Brothers," said he, "ask your squaws if Black Partridge ever quailed before the enemy. A hundred scalps have hung beneath my girdle. Shall I speak?"

The impressive silence which followed his appeal, assured him of their attention, and he continued:

"Brothers, the English live beyond the lake. Their posts extend to the great ocean; they have many soldiers, and their watch-fires burn all over Canada—will they go away over the great sea and give up Canada to the red men? No, brothers, no.—It is only the power of our friends, the Americans, which has prevented them from following the sun across the lake, and driving off the red men here. Shall we betray our protectors, and make war with our friends? or shall we follow wisdom, and remain true to our allies? I listen to your answer."

He had scarcely taken his seat when a tall athletic Indian entered the council, and proclaiming himself a messenger, with important news, asked if they would hear him. He then told them that he had come with a message from Tecumseh, that war had been declared between the United States and England. He also told them of the capture of Mackinaw, the defeat of Van Horne, and of the retreat of Gen. Hull.—He had scarcely concluded, when Black Bird again rose, under great excitement, which he tried in vain to conceal.

"Brothers," said he, "war is again awake in the land. The Americans have dug up the hatchet against our friends, the English. But already their forts are fallen before the foe. Mackinaw is fallen; the Americans are defeated, and their great chief of the north-west will soon be a prisoner to the English. Let us be wise—the fort at the river's mouth is weak, and its keepers are cowards. Who will follow Black Bird and take vengeance on his enemies? If there are any cowards here, let them not answer, but hang their heads in silence."

When he took his seat, three hundred Pottawatomies raised the war hoop. The Winnebagoes, after some hesitation, joined in the yell, which was taken up by the other tribes present; and immediate preparation was made for turning the council into the war-dance.

A young Winnebago proposed that they should celebrate the occasion by the sacrifice of the white prisoner, who was then in an adjoining camp, saying that he was a traitor who had deceived them by claiming to be an Englishman, when he was really an American. The proposition was received with shouts by the children and squaws, who were gathered around within hearing, and a party set off to bring the prisoner.

Black Partridge arose once more. He appealed to their cupidity, and the hope of a large ransom from the prisoner's friends; he warned them that if it should prove that he was really English, they would have merited the vengeance of the very people whose friendship they sought. But all in vain. Their appetite for blood was raised to a fearful pitch, and the friendly chief was forced to yield to the excited multitude.—In the meantime the party who had gone for the prisoner, returned. They immediately bound him to a tree, and made preparation for the terrible sacrifice. Sanders, who had looked with a confident hope to his final delivery, now abandoned all idea of escape, and began to address himself in a prayer to that Being before whose eyes not even a sparrow falls unnoticed. With his tall and graceful form erect, his countenance rigidly composed, and his hands elevated devoutly towards heaven, he committed himself to his Creator. While thus engaged, the squaws, who were frantic with the bloody excitement, were goading his flesh, like incarnate demons, with brands of fire, while an indescribable scene of murderous excitement pervaded the multitude around. Suddenly, the sound of a horse's feet was heard rapidly approaching through the darkness, and in a few moments a horse and rider bounded into the arena and stopped at the feet of the prisoner. The steed was one of those beautiful Canadian ponies, whose graceful forms have been praised so much. He was without bridle or saddle, and the beautiful black of his glossy skin was dappled with the foam which had followed his rapid flight.

When the fire-light fell fairly on the person of the rider, the squaws fell back exclaiming—"It is the *White Fawn*," the next moment a tall and graceful girl leaped to the ground at the feet of the prisoner.—Her head was uncovered, but her long black tresses were gathered from her forehead, woven into a border, flat braided behind, and studded with a profusion of jewelry. Small, graceful rings of gold were in her ears; a large and very rich scarlet shawl was thrown over one of her shoulders, and gathered under the opposite arm, and fastened with a silver broach. This was all that concealed the graceful neck, shoulders, and chest. Around the waist, and extending almost to the feet, was fastened a piece of blue Saxony cloth. It was wholly without seam, being merely wrapped around the body, and sustained at the waist by a scarf of netted silk, ornamented with beads. On her feet were exquisitely wrought moccasins, trimmed with beads and porcupine quills.

"The White Fawn!" said the children and squaws; as if spell-bound, they awaited the result. Several of the chiefs and braves approached, and in a short time, almost the entire band were waiting for the words of the White Fawn. Black Bird alone, of all the prominent chiefs, remained away. The girl was his favorite daughter; his love for her had been as notorious amongst the Indians, as his hatred for the Americans. He had never been known to refuse her anything that was in his power to grant; but for the last few days he had observed that she was holding frequent conversations with the white prisoner. And when he saw her dismount at the feet of Sanders, and heard the deferential exclamation of the squaws, a storm of passion arose which was terrible; and with that stoical firmness which is so marked a feature in Indian character, he determined not to trust himself in her presence, and remained away.

When the girl was assured of a hearing, she thus addressed the assembled chiefs:

"Fathers, the White Fawn has never disturbed the warrior's council with a woman's tongue. Hear me then for once. I offer my own life as a hostage for the white stranger. I know he has spoken the truth. Let him be unbound till my words can be tested; bind me, if you will, in his stead; and if he proves false the treachery be upon my head; and if he is a true man, and not a liar, you will thank the White Fawn for saving you from the vengeance of the English, whose friendship you are seeking. Do I not speak words of wisdom?"

Her words were scarcely finished, when a powerful chief, seeing that they had a favorable impression upon the listeners, cut the bonds of the prisoner, and hurried him away in the darkness.

Then spoke Black Bird for the first time:

"I call you all to witness what I say. I have loved the White Fawn since when, like a pale flower of the prairie, she was brought among us. I adopted her as my daughter, I have watched over her as the child of my affection. If any should lay a finger on her to give her pain, his scalp should ornament my girdle. But she has given herself a hostage for one I have thought a betrayer. It is well; let her be watched; and if the white prisoner prove false, she dies! I have said it."

When the Chiefs and braves separated it was with the agreement that a council should be proposed with the Americans, when, during the "talk," the American officers were to be assassinated, and an immediate attack made upon the fort.

While these things were taking place among the Indians, Capt. Heald and his officers were debating the propriety of evacuating the Fort and attempting to make their way to Fort Wayne. The subordinate officers finding that their commander called no council, waited on him in a body to know his determination. He was resolved to abandon the Fort, and all the remonstrance on the part of his subordinates was of no avail. They appealed to the fact, that the Pottawatomies, through whose country they must pass, were already on the point of open war; that the fort was well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and that all things indicated that it was far better to trust themselves, the soldiers, and the women and children in the fort, with the prospect of succor from the other side of the peninsula, than to trust for a single hour to the treacherous savage. But Capt. Heald replied that he believed it his duty to retire from the post in obedience to the order from Gen. Hull; and added that he had sufficient confidence in the Indians to believe that they would give him a safe escort to Fort Wayne. Finding the commander immovable, the officers held themselves aloof from further advice on the subject.

Captain Heald then appointed the 12th of August for a council with the Indians.—The chiefs were all present, and there is but little doubt that they were only prevented from putting their scheme of treachery into execution by the proper action of the officers, who declined attending the council with their captain; but remained in the fort and pointed the loaded cannon so as to command the whole council.

Capt. Heald told the Indians that he was going to abandon the fort, and that he should distribute the ammunition and property which it contained among the Indians. He also asked them for an escort to Fort Wayne, promising them valuable presents on their arrival there. The treacherous Pottawatomies agreed to furnish the escort, while they secretly determined to massacre the whole garrison.

After the council was over, a Mr. Kinsie, who was and long had been a trader among the Indians, warned Captain Heald of the madness of placing spirits, and especially ammunition, in the hands of the Indians, and accordingly it was resolved to destroy the spirits, and throw the ammunition into the river.

At length, on the 13th, the Indians assembled to receive the goods which were to be distributed among them; but they were ever on the watch, and had already learned of the destruction of the ammunition and spirits, and they openly charged it on Capt. Heald. But although it was evident from the conduct and bearing of the savages that they meditated something terrible, they had now learned that the Americans would soon be out of the protection of the fort, and they restrained a little longer their appetite for blood.

On the next morning, Capt. Wells arrived from Fort Wayne. He had heard of Gen. Hull's order to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and with a few friendly Miamies, he had boldly passed, by a rapid march, through the wilderness, to the fort, in the hope of being able to prevent the exposure of the troops, and of his sister, Mrs. Heald, to certain destruction. But he came too late!—The ammunition was already destroyed, and nothing remained but to prepare for the worst.

On the next morning after the council, Black Partridge came to the fort and gave up his medal to Capt. Heald.

"Father," said he, "I have come to deliver up the medal I wear; I have long worn it in token of mutual friendship. But our young men are resolved on blood—I cannot restrain them—and I will not wear it as a token of peace, while I am compelled to act as an enemy."

Sad were the hearts of those who laid down in the fort that night to rest. Not only the women and children looked forward with dread to the next morning, but the stoutest hearts in the fort expected a day of blood.

The morning of the 15th, the day of departure arrived. The sun came up behind the lake as clear and calm as if there were to be no scenes of carnage enacted beneath its beams. At nine o'clock, all was ready. Capt. Wells and the Miamies led the way, followed by the baggage wagons, with the sick, and the women, and children, guarded by the effective troops; while the band of treacherous Pottawatomies, who had promised the party a safe escort, followed a little way behind.

Let us for a moment turn to Sanders and the White Fawn. With a depth of cruelty inconceivable, Black Bird told the prisoner that the Indians had determined to massacre the troops, and even including the women and children: and then, for the sake of learning what effect the sight of the dastardly act would have in determining his national character, he had him conveyed in a canoe to a station about a mile below the fort, on the lake shore, where he would be compelled to witness the butchery! He was not kept long in waiting. The train had not gone more than a mile from the fort, upon the lake shore, before the Indians filed off so as to put the sand hills between them and the whites, and prepared for the attack. Capt. Wells, though in advance, observed the movement, and rode rapidly back to the troops, calling upon them to form, and charge the Indians up the sand hills. They received a volley of musketry as they advanced, and the battle became general. The chief of the friendly Miamies rode up and charged the Pottawatomies with treachery, and threatened them with future vengeance, but his Indians fled, and he was forced to follow.

Never did troops behave more gallantly than did the Americans on this occasion; but they were betrayed and outnumbered, and a terrible massacre followed. After the fighting had continued for about a quarter of an hour, Captain Heald succeeded in drawing off such of his men as remained, to an elevation out of reach of the fire from the sand hills. After some consultation among the Indians, who did not follow, the latter made signs to Capt. Heald to approach, and he did so alone. He was met by Black Bird, the Pottawatomie chief, who gave him his hand, and offered that if he would surrender, the prisoners' lives should be spared. The offer was accepted; and after delivering up their arms they were conducted to the Indian encampment, to be distributed among the tribes.

The Americans had lost 38 in the action, besides two women and children, and the prisoners consisted of Captain Heald and wife, Lieut. Helm, with 25 non-commissioned officers and privates, and eleven women and children.

Many thrilling scenes are related by eye-witnesses, as having occurred during that terrible day, and the women as well as the men, exhibited the most determined bravery. Mrs. Helm, who was attacked by a young warrior, grasped him around the neck, and almost succeeded in getting possession of his knife, but she was suddenly grasped by another Indian and carried rapidly away to the lake, and held forcibly beneath the waters. But she soon found that the object was not to drown her, but apparently to protect her from the fury of the other savages. She looked in the face of her captor, and recognized Black Partridge.

The twelve children who were butchered, all fell beneath the tomahawk of one young demon, after the troops had surrendered.—Capt. Wells saw the act of barbarity, and exclaimed, "Then I will kill too," and turning his horse's head towards the Indian camp in which were the squaws and children, he galloped off in that direction. The Indians pursued, and finally succeeded in bringing him down, when they killed and scalped him.

During all this bloody butchery, Sanders was compelled to be a spectator. What his feelings were, may be inferred from his actions. When he saw the assault of the Pottawatomies, he leaped from the canoe, and endeavored to join the whites on shore. But he was arrested, and forcibly brought back. All fear for his own safety left him; and he charged the Indians who had him in keeping, with cowardice, and told them that none but squaws would thus detain a man from assisting his people against such overwhelming odds. They did not deign to answer him, however, but held him still, boiling with indignation and rage; and when the fray was over, they paddled the canoe up to the fort at the mouth of the Chicago. The savages had already rifled it of every thing of value, and were setting it on fire. In a little time, a tall and robust savage, covered with paint and gore, approached the canoe. But the prisoner instantly recognized Black Bird. The chief heard the account of the prisoner's conduct during the fight, and exclaimed, "it is enough; bring him to the war dance." He then turned upon his heel and departed.

[To be concluded in our next]

Common-Place Women.

Heaven knows how many simple letters from simple-minded women have been kissed, cherished, or wept over by men of far loftier intellect. Therefore it was no marvel that the childish epistle of Hope Ansted was read and re-read, with lingering eyes and throbbing heart. So it will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning by those young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or to dazzle by their genius, that though he may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from, though not positively incompatible with them—her woman's heart. That is why we often see a man of high genius or intellectual powers pass by the De Staels and the Corinnes, to take unto his bosom some way-side flower who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him, except that she is, what so few of your "female celebrities" are—a true woman.

Immortality of Man.

Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us, with a beauty that is not of earth, and that pass away and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around their midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be set before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that now passes before us like meteors, will stay in our presence forever.—*Prentice.*

Gum Arabic.

In Morocco, about the middle of November, that is after a rainy season, which begins in July, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and principal branches of the acacia tree. In about fifteen days it thickens in the furrow, down which it runs, either in a vermicular (or worm) shape, or more commonly assuming the form of oval and round tears, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as they belong to the white or red gum tree. About the middle of December, the Moors encamp on the borders of the forest, and the harvest lasts six weeks.

The gum is packed in very large sacks of leather, and brought on the backs of bullocks and camels to certain ports, where it is sold to the French and English merchants. Gum is highly nutritious. During the whole time of harvest, of the journey, and of the fair, the Moors of the desert live almost entirely upon it; and experience has proved, that six ounces of gum are sufficient for the support of a man during twenty-four hours.

☞Dissipation softeens the soul so much, that the most superficial employment becomes a burden, and the slightest inconvenience an agony. The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him who plucks them; for they are only roses which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty.

☞Avarice in old age, says Cicero, is foolish; for what can be more absurd, than to increase our provisions for the road, the nearer we approach to our journey's end.

☞If half the pains were taken by some people to perform the labor allotted them, that are taken by them to avoid it, we should hear much less said about the troubles of life, and see much more actually completed.

☞"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." Take care then what ye sow in youthful hearts, as well as in the soil.

☞Pride destroys all symmetry and grace, and affectation is a more terrible enemy to fine faces than the small-pox.

Kindness to Animals.

Kindness to animals is no unworthy exercise of benevolence. We hold that the life of brutes perishes with their breath, and that they are never to be clothed again in consciousness. The inevitable shortness then of their existence should plead for them touchingly. The insects on the surface of the water, poor ephemeral things, who would needlessly abridge their dancing pleasure of to-day? Such feelings we should have towards the whole animal creation. To those animals over which we are masters, for however short a time, we have positive duties to perform. This seems too obvious to be insisted upon; but there are persons who act as though they could buy the right of ill-treating any of God's creatures.

We should never in any way consent to the ill-treatment of animals, because the fear of ridicule prevents our interfering. As to there being anything really trifling in any act of humanity, however slight, it is moral blindness to suppose so. The few moments in the course of each day which a man absorbed in some worldly pursuit may carelessly expend in kind words or trifling charities to those around him, (and kindness to an animal is one of these,) are, perhaps, in the sight of Heaven, the only time that he has given to any purpose worthy of recording.—*Fruits of Leisure.*

A Nutty Flavored Anecdote.

Meddling with others sometimes brings us into scrapes, and thereby one of the elders of a church made "bad worse." A young fellow entered the church and took his seat with his hat on. An elder noticing it, stepped up and requested him to take it off. His request not being complied with, he came to the young man a second time, and seeing he still hesitated, the elder gently lifted it off, when to his (the elder's) chagrin, out rolled a *quart of shell-barks* on the floor, making more noise than was consistent with the rules of the church.

"Man," quietly responded the youngster, composedly, "see what you have done."

☞Some few weeks ago, I strolled into a friend's counting room. He being absent, I commenced a chat with his clerk, when a good looking "cuilled passon" entered, doffed his castor, and—

"Mas' Bob, can you len' me a quarter till this art'noon, and I pay him, sartin?"

Mas' Bob applied his dexter to his vest pocket, but it made "no sign." I turned.

"Well, Buck, you look tolerably honest, but as I dout know you, if you will give me security, I'll lend you the quarter."

His eyes brightened as he asked—

"Mas' Bob, will you go my security?"

"Yes," replied Bob.

I forked over. Some time afterwards, wending the same way, as I was about to enter the office, the identical Buck stood before me.

"Buck, where is my quarter? You didn't pay me as you promised."

"No, sah! but I gif you s'curity!"

"Well but I want you to pay me—I lent you the quarter."

"Dat's true, sah, but am the custom down here to 'zaust de s'curity fust."

I left.

☞"Don't the clouds begin to break?" inquired Harriet, during the yesterday's rain. She was impatient for an opportunity to go shopping. "Guess so," was the answer, and the speaker glanced from the window, "guess they're broke, they leak bad enough to be."

☞Curran was a rare wit, but even he sometimes met his match. He was once examining a cross-grained, ugly-faced witness, from whom he sought to obtain a direct answer. At length he exclaimed: "It's no use trying to get the truth out of you, for I see the villain in your face!" "Do you sir?" retorted the man with a smile, "why then it must be so—faix, I never knew my face was a looking-glass before!"

Thunder Turned to Curd.

A Minnesota paper announces the marriage of THOMAS H. CURD, formerly of Ohio, and Miss WHIRLING THUNDER, a Winnebago lady. This is somewhat reversing the order of things. Instead of curd turned by thunder, we have thunder turned to curd.

☞One of the prisoners in Concord jail was soliciting a missionary to visit that place and preach to the prisoners on Sunday, and urged as an inducement, that he would find his congregation better behaved than some of his own church members; "for," said the prisoner, "none of us are ever guilty of jumping up and leaving the house during service, as is often the case in churches, to the great annoyance of the ministers."

☞No reputation can be permanent which does not spring from principle, and he who would maintain a good name should be mainly solicitous to maintain a good character void of offence towards God and man.

☞Extravagant people are always penurious. Show me a woman who pays a hundred dollars for a shawl, and we will show you a woman who will run all over town to get her husband's shirts made "sixpence cheaper."

☞A lady remarked to a printer the other day, that though he might print a kiss, he must never publish it.

Snow Storm in June.—The Pittsburg Gazette states that a very severe storm was experienced on Seven Mile Island, in the Ohio below that city, on Wednesday night week. Snow fell quite heavily for a time.

COMMUNICATED.

Enigma.

I am composed of 12 letters.
My 4, 6, 9, is a river in South Carolina.
" 3, 4, 6, 5, is the name of a Territory.
" 9, 2, 1, 6, is a mountain in Sardinia.
" 2, 5, 10, 2, is the name of a State.
" 9, 3, 1, 5, is a county in Indiana.
" 1, 8, 9, 12, 4, is a city in Hindoostan.
" 6, 1, 10, 12, is a division of the earth.
" 9, 2, 7, 8, is a city in Italy.
" 11, 3, 1, 11, 2, is a city in Peru.
My whole is the name of a country.

J. B. B.

Greenwood, Pa., June 18th, 1852.

The Young Men of the Age.

Not long since, we saw a tear gathering in the eye of an old man, as he spoke of the past and the present—of the time when he burned pine knots upon the rude home hearth for light to obtain a scanty education, and then compared the ten thousand privileges which are now scattered broadcast around every door. Oh, said he, in tremulous tones, the young men of this day do not appreciate the light of the age they live in. The words of the old man made us sad, while at the same time, we felt mortified that so many of our young men fail to improve the advantages within their reach. They are even continually muttering about their lot, and pushing for positions where they can win the reward without the sweetening, purifying, ennobling sacrifice of toil. The mist-cloud enjoyments of a day are eagerly sought after, to the exclusion or neglect of the more honorable, intellectual and useful. In truth, few of our young men know anything of the value of the privileges around them.

The Secret of the Quakers.

It has been said that Quakerism leads to great longevity, and that no reason can be given why it does so. We think we can furnish one or more. The Quakers, or more correctly speaking, the Friends, eschew all but the peaceful passions. They do not engage in quarrels, or "let their angry passions rise," politically or otherwise. They live regularly and temperately—dress comfortably and plainly, and observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in their households and about their persons. Such a mode of life is calculated to keep death away until nature yields to that natural decay which must come sooner or later.

A Good One.

At a dancing party, not a hundred miles away, one of the beaux got a little corned. He, of course, felt himself as good as anybody. Asking a young lady, who lived in the vicinity of a grist mill, to dance, she declined; whereupon he instituted a parley, remarking that if he was not good enough to dance with her, he would come down to the mill and be ground over. "Come down," said the lady, "but remember that the first process in grinding will be to run you through the *smut machine.*"

General Scott.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel relates the following anecdote of the gallant old soldier, which was recently communicated to the editor of that paper by a soldier who served in the Florida war:—

The troops had made a weary march through the day, and selected a place for their bivouac during the night. A party was detailed to clear the ground, and erect a temporary shelter for the commander-in-chief, who had not yet reached the front.—Shortly after the work had commenced, he arrived, and riding up to the working party, inquired what they were doing. He was informed by the leader, and immediately replied:

"Well, cease work, and return to your company. I can participate in the privations of my men. I will not have a weary soldier perform a moment's unnecessary labor for my convenience."

"I am a democrat," said our informant, "but I want to vote for Gen. Scott for President.

On the damp sod of the everglade, under the open sky, the gallant old chief slept with his faithful soldiers, and their warm-hearted gratitude is the rich reward of his kind consideration.

A Lucean.—The Buffalo Advertiser says that there is at present residing in the town of Bertie, in Canada, a few miles below Waterloo, a man named Silas Carter, who was formerly a coachman in the employ of Gen. Washington. His age is 96 years, and he is in the perfect enjoyment of his health and all his faculties. He settled in Canada in the year 1800, has been residing there ever since, and occasionally visits this city. He was here a few days since, selling a load of oats, and was to all appearance as hale and hearty as the best of us. His mind is well stored with anecdotes and reminiscences, some of which may one day be laid before our readers.

Excitement—Human Remains Found. CINCINNATI, June 16.—An excitement has been occasioned in the upper part of the city, caused by the discovery of the remains of twelve human bodies, in a frame shanty, on the road to the Walnut Hills, which was generally supposed to be a chemical laboratory. The owner, Dr Davis, has been arrested, and will have a hearing to-day. It is supposed that his business has been the arranging of skeletons for the college, and that the dead bodies have been procured for that purpose.

Casualty.—A little child in Cincinnati, a few days since, met with a horrible accident. While supporting her weight upon an iron poker, her foot slipped and the pointed end of the poker was forced into her left eye to the depth of two inches.

CAPITALISTS, ATTEND!

MINERAL MILLS

AT PUBLIC SALE.

BEING desirous of going to the West, I will sell

On Saturday the 26th day of June next,

on the premises, the Property known for three-fourths of a century as

COBEAN'S MILL,

situate on Marsh creek, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., three miles west of Gettysburg, and near the road leading from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Scott, Jacob Plank, Samuel Cobean, and J. S. Crawford and Francis Bream, Esqrs., containing

67 Acres of Valuable Land,

principally Bottom. The improvements consist of

2 TWO-STORY LOG

Dwelling houses

the one having a Stone Back Building attached, with Stabling to each, Carriage-house and Corn-crib, Bake Ovens, Dry house, and other Out buildings. There is a well of good water at the door of one of the houses, and a pump in it; and excellent Gardens to each building.

THE MILL IS NEW,

being put into operation on the 1st of January, 1851. It is three stories high; the basement story stone, of superior material and workmanship; the other 2 stories, frame, weather-boarded, and painted in the best manner—with Spouting, Lightning Conductor, &c. There are two overshot Water wheels, with 4 Run of Stones, 2 French Burrs, and 2 Country Stones, (warranted good,) either pair of which will drive all the machinery. There is a Corn and Plaster Breaker, Smut machine, Hopper-boy, Grain and Flour Elevators; also Grain Conveyors to fill the Granaries in two floors; Friction Hoisting gears at both ends of the Mill, where loading and unloading can be done with convenience at the same time, having an open road around the building—The gearing is spur and bevel, principally cast iron, with wooden cogs. The building and machinery is all of the very best material that could be procured, and for durability, convenience and finish, it has been pronounced by many competent judges as unsurpassed in the County. There is also

A SAW-MILL,

which does a good business annually. The old Mill-house might be used to advantage for other Machinery, being now occupied as a Cooper shop. There is also a large

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

with two hearths, with shoeing and Coal sheds attached. There is a thriving

YOUNG ORCHARD,

of about 100 trees, nearly all bearing, besides a large number of Peach, Pear, Plum and Apricot trees. There is also on this property a valuable

MINERAL SPRING,

the water of which has been analyzed and pronounced to contain rare and valuable properties.

The Land is in a good state of cultivation, with a full proportion of TIMBER, and under good fence—a large portion of which is post and rail, put up during the last two or three years.—This property is located in a healthy, well cultivated, and productive neighborhood, convenient to Churches of different denominations, Schools and Factories; and stands second to none in the County as a business place. It would be a very excellent location for a COUNTRY STORE, as Produce could be taken into the Mill in exchange for Merchandize.

Any person wishing to purchase property of this description and desirous of having more land, can be accommodated with

121 Acres of very valuable Land,

with good improvements, and in a high state of cultivation, by calling on my brother, SAMUEL COBEAN, whose property is adjoining, and which were originally one Tract.

As property of this description is seldom in market, Capitalists would do well to call and see it, as I will sell it so as to guarantee the purchaser at least SEVEN PER CENT. upon the whole capital invested.

The terms will be made accommodating, and possession can be had either on the 1st of October ensuing, or on the 1st of April, 1853.

☞Any person wishing to view the property, will please call upon the subscriber residing thereon, who will show the same, and give every desired information.

☞Sale will commence at one o'clock, P. M. on said day. Terms will be made known by

ROBERT COBEAN.

May 31, 1852.

☞The Star and Compiler, Gettysburg, York Republican, Hanover Spectator, and Lancaster Examiner, will publish, and forward the papers containing the same, with their bills, to the advertiser.

CHURCH EDIFICE FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Arendtsville Church will offer for sale, on *Saturday the 26th of June, inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M., the old edifice heretofore used as a Church in said village. Attendance given, and terms made known by

DAVID BEECHER, } *Trustees.*
JOHN WERNER, }

June 7. ts

MONEY LOST!

THERE has been a considerable sum of money lost somewhere in the Borough of Gettysburg—the precise amount not exactly known—One of the notes was a $100 bill, of Virginia. A very liberal reward will be given to any person who has found the same, and will return it. Intelligence left at the "Sentinel" Office, will reach the person who has lost the money.

Gettysburg, June 7.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

MRS. E. GILBERT

HAS just received from the City a large supply of beautiful BONNETS, of the latest style—to which she invites the attention of the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity.

Gettysburg, March 15. 3t

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, at Gardenberg Springs, Adams county, on the 18th instant, a MARE, supposed to be about 15 years old—blind of the left eye—about 14½ hands high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID GOODYEAR.

May 31. 3t

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Assignee of DANIEL MEALS, of Cumberland county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Meals to call and settle the same, and those who have any claims, are desired to present the same without delay.

GEORGE E HEWITT, *Assignee.*

April 26. 6t

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeretts and Tweeds for Coats, Mole Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of A B KURTZ.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

LADIES in want of Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Florences, Flowers, &c., will find them in new style, and cheapest at

April 19. MIDDLECOFF'S.

REMOVAL & NEW GOODS.

Geo. Arnold

HAS just returned from the City with a large stock of

FRESH GOODS,

embracing every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

plain, striped and figured,
Plain and Figured Silks—all very cheap;
Bonnets, Bonnet Silks and Satins,
Ribbons, Flowers, &c. &c. very cheap;
Alpaccas, black and fancy colors,
M Delaines, Berege Delaines, Lawns,
Hungarian Grass Cloth,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.—Also,

SUPERFINE CLOTHS,

Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmarets, Parametta Cloths, Irmanets, Tweeds, Velvet Cords,

Also—a large lot of

DOMESTICS, of every variety,

A large Stock of

Fresh Groceries, (cheap.)

QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most pleasing terms. ☞Please call at SELL'S CORNER, if you want BARGAINS. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any Establishment in this place or elsewhere.

April 5. tf

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS

At the Farmers' Cheap Store.

A. B. KURTZ has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large and very desirable lot of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

He would invite the attention of the LADIES to his complete assortment of Dress Silks, Berege de Laine, very rich styles, Silk Poplins, Plain and Figured Alpaccas, new style, Mous. de Laines, Lawns, Silk Tissue, Berege, plain and figured, &c. Also, Ginghams, Checks, Muslins, Tickings, Sheeting Calicoes, &c &c.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Cloth, Cassimere, Summer Cloths and Vestings in great variety; also, Linen & Cotton Pant Stuff, at all prices; a very handsome assortment of Goods for BOYS' WEAR.

CARPETING.

A very large lot of Carpeting, varying in price from 12½ to $1.00. Call and look at it, if you want to buy or not—no trouble to show our Goods.

QUEENSWARE.

Our assortment of Queensware is admitted to be the cheapest in the County. I am receiving a large addition to my former stock—Glassware of every description direct from the manufacturer's.

GROCERIES—GROCERIES.

A very large assortment of Groceries—the best 6p Sugar and levy Coffee in town; also, Molasses, Teas, Pepper, Starch, Spices, &c.—all very cheap.

☞Wanted in exchange for Goods, Butter, Lard, Rags, Eggs, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, &c.—for which the highest market price will be given.

☞If you want to save your money, call at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 19. tf

HATS AND CAPS.

☞GREAT EXCITEMENT! AND NO WONDER!

For S. S. McCREARY is selling off all kinds of

HATS AND CAPS,

At remarkably low prices.

He has a splendid assortment of Fur, Silk, Russia, Kossuth and Slouch Hats, and Caps of the very latest Fashion. And he would most respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves, and be astonished to see the excellence and cheapness of the goods.

S. S. M'CREARY.

N. B.—Merchants and others who purchase to sell again, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, it they want to buy goods so as to create an excitement, and make money so fast that it will almost frighten them. So come running, but don't fall. Keep running until you land safe at S. S. M'CREARY'S.

April 26. tf

NEW GOODS!

MORE OF THEM, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!

WM. W. PAXTON has returned from the City with a very large and well selected stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety and style, suitable for the season

☞Call at the Store of the "Two Extremes," and you cannot fail to be suited in quantity, quality, and terms

Gettysburg, May 3. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a heavy stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which has been selected with great care, in reference to prices, quality, and wants of the community, and which for variety and cheapness, he flatters himself, is unsurpassed by any other stock in the County. Particular attention is invited to an examination.

No charge for showing goods.

April 12. D. MIDDLECOFF.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

A. B. KURTZ

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just received the largest and best assortment of BONNETS ever offered in the County—which will be sold lower than by any other establishment.—Call and see—no trouble to show. Don't forget the place—*Kurtz's Cheap Corner.*

March 22. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing Black Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, fancy and plain black Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons; Satin, cloth and fancy vests; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. [April 14.

COUNTERPANES, white twill, for sale, very low, at *Kurtz's Cheap Corner.*

GENTLEMEN who may need a superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage by calling at SAMSON'S.

RIBBONS, Collars, Lace and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste, at

April 14 KURTZ'S.

BONNETS & BONNET RIBBONS.

LADIES, if you wish to see a large and beautiful assortment of Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, call at SCHICK'S.

CLOTHING—CLOTHING.

THE undersigned is now making up a cheaper and better assortment of CLOTHING than has ever been brought to this place. Call and see, as he is determined to undersell any and every establishment in town.

March 29. ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

SPRING GOODS AT FAHNESTOCK'S.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would again inform their friends and the Public, that they have just returned from the Cities with their usually Large, Cheap, and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, to which they invite the attention of purchasers—consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs,

CEDAR WARE, &c.

Our stock of Dress Goods, to which the Ladies are particularly invited, is the largest and prettiest ever offered—

Berege de Laines, Popleins, M. de Laines, Lawns, Silks, Berege, Tissues, Alpacas, &c.

To the Gentlemen we offer the Largest and Cheapest Assortment of

Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Kent, Jeans, Cords, Valencias, Cottonades, and Pants Stuff of every variety. Also, Ready-made LINEN COATS,

CARPETS AND MATTING.

A fine assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificials, Fans, and Dress Trimmings of every variety.

Ladies' Shoes,
Palm, Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Domestics of all kinds and Prices,
Groceries cheaper than ever,
Queensware, Dye Stuffs, and Cedar Ware, &c., &c.

The attention of the public is also directed to our very large and general assortment of

HARDWARE,

the largest stock ever offered, which will be sold very low. Also, our complete Stock of

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Oils and Paints
Glass, Nails, and every variety of

COACH TRIMMINGS.

We ask our friends to give us a call and examine our Stock, as we flatter ourselves that we can please them as heretofore in Pretty and Cheap Goods.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST received at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner, Berege de Laines of an entire new and rich design.

1,000 yds. Lawns, from 10 to 25 cents.
500 " Berege de Laines, at 18¾ to 37½.
500 " Muslin de Laines, at 12½ to 31¼.
1,000 " dark neat style Calico at a FIP.
2,000 " dark neat style Calico at 10, but worth 12½.

☞These goods are fast colors, and are the best goods for the price ever sold in the county.

I have now, and intend keeping during the coming season, the greatest variety of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to the County, and at the lowest prices. KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

March 29. tf

BONNET Ribbons, Florence Silk, and Silk Leese, all colors, just received at

May 31. FAHNESTOCK'S.

SCYTHES, Snaths and Rubbers, a new lot just received and for sale cheap, at

May 31. FAHNESTOCK'S.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low of A. B. KURTZ.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berege de Laines, Bereges, and Mous de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

LOOK HERE!

HOSIERY, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Edgings and Laces, Bobinets, Book & Mull Muslins, Irish Linen, Black Silk Lace and Fringe, &c &c, to be had in great variety at

April 12. SCHICK'S.

DRY GOODS.

AN additional supply received and opened this week at FAHNESTOCK'S.

May 31. *Sign Red Front.*

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimps, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gipseys, at

April 14. A. B. KURTZ'S.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

A rich lot just received and for sale cheap at

April 12. SCHICK'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE lot of *GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE,* which I will sell 30 per cent. cheaper than any house in town.

March 29. A. ARNOLD.

Bonnets and Dress Goods.

AN additional supply of Gimp and Straw Bonnets, Berage de Laine, Popleins, and Dotted Swiss for Ladies' Dresses, just received and for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

April 26 *Sign Red Front.*

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

A FINE assortment of Black and Fancy Colored Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, just opened, for sale at the lowest cash prices, by

April 19 D. MIDDLECOFF.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c. just received and for sale cheap, at

May 12 S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS'.

HOUSE-WIFE GOODS

MUSLINS, one yard wide, for 4 cts., Sheetings, Shirtings, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Tickings, Table Diapers, Marseilles Quilts, Checks, &c., all can be had, cheap and good, at

April 19. MIDDLECOFF'S.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every variety and cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

OF all sizes, qualities, and styles, for sale at the lowest prices, by

April 19. D. MIDDLECOFF.

BLACK Silk, Black Silk Lace and Fringe, a new supply just received and for sale very cheap, at FAHNESTOCK'S.

May 31.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

SILKS and Satins, Merinoes, M. de Laines, Alpacas, Calicoes, SHAWLS, Collars, Gloves, Stockings, &c., &c., are to be had at

April 12. SCHICK'S.

BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS FOR LADIES.

NEW style of Fancy Dress Goods, which can't fail to please the taste of any who wish pretty and cheap Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Mourning dress Goods, just received at MIDDLECOFF'S.

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.

D. & J. CULP,

Cabinet & Chair-makers,

Baltimore street, a few doors above Fahnestock's Store,

WOULD respectfully beg leave to inform their old customers and the public generally, that they still continue to manufacture, and have constantly on hand, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE, such as

BUREAUS,

CENTRE, SIDE, DINING, & BREAKFAST

TABLES,

French, Half French, and Common

BEDSTEADS,

CUPBOARDS & SAFES,

Work, Wash, Candle & Toilet Stands, &c.

ALSO,

SETTEES AND CHAIRS,

of every description—and all other articles of Furniture in the House keeping line

COFFINS

made to order, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞Thankful for past favors, and with a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,

Where the subscribers feeling determined to suit all persons, have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air tight, Peakskell, and Cabinet Cook Stove, and Air-tight and ten plate Parlor Stoves, of the most beautiful patterns

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained

☞WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others. Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Wind mill machinery, Castings and Hollow ware, with every article usually made at Foundries can be obtained here.

☞Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual.

T. WARREN & SON.

Dec. 15. tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. B. MEALS

STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS, at their old stand in Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,

Monuments, Tombs & Head Stones

of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.

July 28. 6m

NEW LAMP STORE.

Encourage Young Beginners.

E. C. HUSTLER

WOULD respectfully inform the subscribers of the "Sentinel," particularly such as reside in Adams County, that he has lately opened a Store at *No. 365½ North Second street,* between Tammany and Green streets, east side, for the sale of LAMPS.

FLUID.
CAMPHINE.
ALCOHOL,
CANDELABRAS.

OIL and LAMPS in every variety, together with every variety of Goods in his line of business—which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. A call is respectfully solicited.

E. C. HUSTLER,
No. 365½ North Second street,

Philadelphia, March 15. 3m

N. B. Fluid, Campbine and Alcohol by the barrel.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

Charles P. Freeman & Co.

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

144 Broadway, 1 door South of Liberty Street,

NEW YORK.

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable fancy Silk MILLINERY GOODS. Our stock of Rich RIBBONS, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for nett Cash, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts; Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarltons; Embroideries, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas; Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings and Insertings; Embroidered Reviere, Lace and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs; Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Capes; Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas and Veils; Honiton, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces; English and Wave Thread, Smyrna and Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces; Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk and Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts; French and American Artificial Flowers; French Lace, English, American, and Italian; Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

March 22. 6m

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

At the Old Established Stand No 2 North Fourth street, N. W. Corner of Market,

PHILADELPHIA.

A large and general assortment of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS at as low rates as at any other establishment in the City—manufactured of the best materials, and by the best and most careful workmen. Country merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber for their supply.

LUCAS GILLINGHAM.
Successor to Russell & Gillingham,
At the Old Stand No. 2 N. 4th st.

Philadelphia, March 29. 3m

Carpets and Matting.

FAHNESTOCKS have just received and will sell very cheap, the largest stock of Venetian and Ingram Carpeting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 white and colored Matting, Druggets, Linen Floor Cloth, Oil Carpets & Oil Stair Cloth, ever before offered.

April 26. SIGN RED FRONT.

MILLS—MILLS.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

MILLERS—Awake to your Interests!

BONNELL'S

New and Improved Patented Process of Flouring, by which a Barrel of Superfine Flour is constantly made out of 240 lbs. of Wheat.

THE subscriber having introduced the above process of Flouring into his MILL AT LOCUST GROVE, in Germany township, Adams county, finds it to work beautifully, and is now realizing all he anticipated from it, by constantly making a barrel of Superfine Flour from 240 lbs. of good wheat, on a strait average grind, without stoppage or interruption for re grinding purposes. This process can be adapted to Country work to the same advantage as for merchant work.

The Milling community are respectfully invited to call at my Mill, one and a half miles S. W. of Littlestown, where they can see the whole process in full operation—witness its simplicity and perfection—find that it works to admiration and no mistake

The undersigned has procured the Right, and is now prepared to sell County, Township, and Individual Rights, in the following territory:—Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin, York, Lebanon, Chester, Berks, and Lancaster County and City, in Pennsylvania; and Allegheny, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Howard District, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore City and County, in Maryland.

This process has been introduced and is now in use in many of the most extensive Flouring Mills in Western New York, Michigan and Ohio—all of which are making a barrel of superfine Flour from 240 pounds of good wheat, upon a strait average grind. For further particulars I refer you to handbills put up in the Hotels in Gettysburg, and most of the towns of note in the County, containing a number of Certificates, &c., from practical operators, men of the first standing.

All the necessary information, together with a draft of the bolting arrangement, hopper, plan of feeding, &c &c., will be given to any individual purchasing a Right. Any further information can be obtained by calling on the subscriber, or by letter post paid directed to him at Gettysburg.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 19, 1852.

☞In a letter from Mr. A. L. Spalding, of the State of New York, to the undersigned, dated October 10th, 1851, he says:—"I have Bonnell's process of Flouring in my Mill—*it is right*—and 4 bushels of good wheat, 60 lbs. to the bushel, is enough for a barrel of superfine flour. If you think it an object to gain from 15 to 20 pounds of wheat in every barrel of flour, come and see my arrangement. I am making the yield daily. I will never go back to the old method. I have 23 years' experience in the business, and it is worth all other improvements." G. A.

P. S. Mr Spalding is a large operator—grinding upwards of 30,000 barrels of flour per year.

Adam Wm. Rapp's

PATENTED SCIENTIFIC

Niche Gold Pens,

Embracing all the properties contained in the finest quill pen, in addition to which the durability of the Metals are combined and fully associated and developed.

1852.

THE following highly respectable Testimonials and Recommendations are submitted to the Public:—

Having tried ADAM WM. RAPP'S Patent Scientific Niche Gold Pen, the undersigned take great pleasure in recommending it to the Public as the greatest improvement in Metallic Pens that has met our attention.

His Excellency, William Bigler, Gov. of Penna.
His Excellency, E. Louis Lowe, do. Maryland.
Prof. Hart, Principal of Cen. High School, Phila.
Right Rev. Bishop A. Potter, Philadelphia.
Rev. Charles Wadsworth, do.
Rev. W. B. Edwards, Washington City.
Rev. C. K. Nelson, Annapolis, Md.
Rev. J. Street, Phila. Rev. D. W. Bartine, Phila.
Rev. De Witt, Harrisburg. Rev. Cox, Harrisb'rg.
Rev. G. A. Hay, do. Rev. J. F. Mesick, do.
W. Rawle Esq., Phila. Judge Booth, Delaware.
Hon. J. R. Chandler, do. R. Vaux, Esq., do.
Clark Hare, Esq., do. Wm. Neal, do.
Isaiah Hacker, do. G. W. Walloston, do.
Alderman Ash, do. Wm S. Price, do.
James M. Cassady, Esq., Camden, New Jersey.
T. W. Mulford, Esq., do. do.
A. Crowning, Esq., do. do.
W. N. Jeffries, Esq., do. do.
D. Green, Washington. M. Miller, Washington.
F. Howard, M. D. do. J. Radcliff, do.
R. Smith, Esq., do. W. P. Elliott, do.
Editors National Intelligencer, Washington City.
Editors Maryland State Capitol Gazette.
Editors Washington Republic.
Editors Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having purchased the property known as the Moyamensing Banking House, S. E. corner of 2nd and Chestnut streets, for his future business Establishment, intends keeping a large and complete assortment of every variety of texture and size of

ADAM WM. RAPP'S
LATELY PATENTED SCIENTIFIC
NICHE GOLD PENS,

Gold and Silver PENCILS and PEN HOLDERS, of every variety, Wholesale and Retail. In addition thereto, I have on hand Rapp's last edition of SCIENTIFIC PENMANSHIP and PENMAKING, in various bindings.

JAMES BARBER.

General Sale Agent for Adam Wm. Rapp's Patented Scientific Niche Gold Pens, S. E. corner 2nd and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. 1y

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK & TIME-PIECE ESTABLISHMENT.

SOUTHEAST CORNER SECOND & CHESTNUT STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be found a large and splendid assortment of the best modern Improved Eight Day and Thirty Hour Brass and Alarm Clocks, and Time Pieces, suitable for Churches, Halls, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Parlors, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit Purchasers, from one to One Thousand, at the lowest cash prices.

N. B.—Clocks of all kinds Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description constantly for sale.

May 3 1y

WM. KNABE. HENRY GAEHLE. EDW. BETTS.

First Premium Grand and Square

PIANO FORTES.

Knabe, Gaehle & Co.

MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 4, 6, 8 & 9, Eutaw street, opposite Eutaw House.

WOULD respectfully invite public attention (and particularly those in want of a superior PIANO FORTE at a moderate price,) to the extensive assortment constantly on hand at their Ware-rooms. Our establishment is now the most extensive South, numbering over one hundred workmen, with a well selected stock of seasoned materials, from which we are manufacturing PIANO FORTES, combining the most valuable improvements known.

Our Iron Frame Piano Fortes, for which we have received First Premiums for three successive years, (from the Maryland Institute,) over those of Northern make, are particularly worthy of attention, being so arranged as to secure great additional strength without affecting the tone, for which our instruments have been so highly recommended by the best Professors and Amateurs, throughout the country.

A guarantee for five years will be given, with each instrument sold by us, of our make, with the privilege of exchange, at any time within six months from day of sale, if not perfectly satisfactory.

Carhart & Needham's Patent MELODEONS, constantly on hand. (an article we can recommend.)

Pianos received in exchange. Tuning attended to.

Baltimore, March 29. 6m

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

MURDER

IS a most revolting crime, and as Court is near at hand, some of our citizens will be called upon to discharge high and responsible duties as judges of evidence and facts that may be proven before them. As their verdict must necessarily be final, it should be based upon truth, justice and facts. So should our verdicts always be based, whether in matters concerning life, liberty, or property, or in business matters. Every father, mother, son, and daughter are interested where they can buy to the best advantage, and we therefore say to them, that it is to their interest to call and examine

SAMSON'S

Ready-made Clothing & Variety Store,

in Gettysburg, where Goods are sold cheaper than at any other establishment—notwithstanding all the talk of others about 'cheaper than the cheapest,' "20 per cent. cheaper," &c. If you doubt this—or that he defies competition either in Gettysburg or elsewhere—just give him a call and satisfy yourselves

There are those, who, prompted by selfish motives, sometimes decry Ready-made Clothing, as being defectively made up, or made out of damaged materials. This may do to blind the unthinking, but not those who will take the trouble to examine my large assortment of goods. I invite gentlemen to call and say whether they have not paid as high as $8 and $10 per yard for cloths no better than that in my coats, which are made up too by a regular New York tailor. Occasionally an article may prove defective, but where is the merchant that has never sold a piece of cloth, cassinet, calico, or muslin, which did not turn out to be bad. It is impossible to prevent this altogether, even with the best of judges.

Time is said to be money, and money is said to be time. So they are, if properly applied—And herein lies the secret of my ability to sell goods lower than anybody else. Instead of running to the city, and spending a few days in hastily purchasing goods at market prices, I spend as many weeks and even months as others do days—thus buying to advantage, with care, and frequently at almost half the market prices. Hence I am enabled to sell the same goods to my customers much lower than others, and frequently one-half lower.

Besides, I adopt no two price system, by which one customer is required to pay 10 or 20 per cent. more than others. Putting my goods down to the lowest mark, and having but ONE PRICE the purchaser may rely upon being honestly dealt with. It is very easy to put a fictitious value on goods, and then allow customers to "jew" down to a fair value occasionally, but when that is done it is time to look out!—there is something wrong. One price and small profits is the only fair and true system.

My present stock consists of every seasonable article that belongs to Men's and Boy's Clothing, together with a very large variety of FANCY GOODS Jewelry, Accordeons, Violins, Revolvers, and other Pistols, Clocks, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Violin and Guitar strings, &c., all of which will be sold at prices to satisfy any reasonable mind that SAMSON'S is the place to buy the cheapest goods. Thanking my friends and customers for their past patronage, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same by a strict adherence to the ONE PRICE principle, I invite them to give me a call at my Store, opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg.

MARCUS SAMSON.

April 19.

"APRIL FOOL."

WHENEVER an attempt is made to palm a humbug upon the world, its author raises the cry of "MURDER," or some other cry intended to attract popular attention, and mislead honest and unsuspecting people—e. g., whole columns of newspapers are wasted in the publication of one "Slop Shop" advertisement—a long windy and senseless declamation about things that have as little to do with "Made-up Clothing, Pistols, Wooden Clocks, and Fiddle strings," as the Jews had with the Gentiles—all for the purpose of April fooling "customers." The same is done to revive and keep alive that in which the people have long since lost confidence, and which they no longer notice by the true name. Then comes the cry of Murder, "begging," in the stolen garb of "News," that attention which "old, stale, and threadbare stuff" will no longer attract. But

JEW ARNOLD

has no mind to make "April fools" of the public, by crying Murder, and expatiating about Juries, Justice, Guitars and Fiddles: He simply advises his old customers and the public generally, to beware of being April fooled by humbugs about "MURDER"; and he informs them, that he has on hands a large stock of every variety of

MADE UP CLOTHING—

made up in *Gettysburg,* by honest and experienced workmen—about which he is not disposed to brag, but to which he invites attention, and will run the risk as to the balance.

Gettysburg, April 19.

PARASOLS—PARASOLS—the best and cheapest in town. Only come and look, and you will say so. Give me and a call, and you will be convinced there is no humbug about it.

April 19. *Kurtz's Cheap Corner.*

LAWNS AND PRINTS.

FAST Colored Lawns, at from 8 to 20 cents. Prints, warranted Madder colors, at 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 cents. New Patterns in great variety, just opened at MIDDLECOFF'S. Ladies call and see them. [April 19.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c., Misses' do. do.; also, Gentlemen's do. do., at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14. tf

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill,* in Germany township.

May 10. GEO. ARNOLD

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of the Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer,* at the Establishment of SKELLY & BOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers,* of every variety and quality.

FANS—FANS—A large assortment just received at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

A Barrel of Superfine Flour out of 240 pounds of Wheat,

☞AND NO MISTAKE!☜

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS introduced into his Mill at LOCUST GROVE, Germany township,

BONNELL'S

Patented Process of FLOURING,

and is now making a barrel of superfine flour from 240 pounds, or 4 bushels of clean wheat weighing 60 lbs.,—being a gain to the Farmer of ¾ to ½ a bushel of wheat to the barrel, over the ordinary process of grinding. There is also a gain in the offal, being more shorts and ship-stuff and little or no bran. This improvement consists of one continuous process of grinding, bolting, &c. &c., until all the Flour is obtained, separating the starchy from the glutinous substance contained in the grain, and by it the quality of the Flour is improved, not grinding so close the first grind, as to injure the quality of the Farina or mealy part of the grain, and grinding so close the second grind as to take out all the flour from the glutinous portion of the berry, which remains in the offal with the old method of grinding, and which is the most nutritious part of the flour.—This, being combined with the whole, improves the quality of the flour, makes it more nutritious, will always insure good fermentation in baking, rises better, is not so liable to sour, will make a better yield of bread to a given quantity of flour, as white, and sweeter than flour ground in the old way, preserving all the good qualities of the flour.

☞Farmers wanting a barrel of Superfine Flour made from 240 lbs. of good clean wheat, will please call at Locust Grove.

JOHN CRABBS, *Miller.*

Locust Grove, April 19 tf

P. S. Farmers wanting their Grain ground for market before harvest, will please bring it soon while water is plenty

To Merchants, Clerks, Students, and All Men.

JUST PUBLISHED—A NEW and COMPLETE SET OF RULES by which all the fundamental operations of arithmetic may be performed *in an incredibly short space of time.* To become a master of them will require not more than a couple hours' study of any good sound mind; and the student will thereby be enabled to Add, Subtract, Multiply, or Divide, in any sum no matter of how many figures, more accurately, (indeed *beyond the possibility of an error*) and in *less than one fourth the time* required in the old system.

These Fundamental Rules are followed by An Examination into the PROPERTIES OF NUMBERS, which even further facilitates the other operations.

There are also embraced Rules for the calculation of INTEREST, which will work out the interest at any rate upon any sum, with the utmost accuracy, and a simplicity and quickness fully equal to all the other operations.

Together, these form the MOST COMPLETE TREATISE on the Science of Numbers ever issued—and are incalculably valuable to all men from their never failing accuracy, and to business men from the immense amount of time (which is money,) they save from the most wearisome detail of business life. Particularly ought they to be in the hands of Clerks, and Students and Young Men generally.

THE PRESENT EDITION

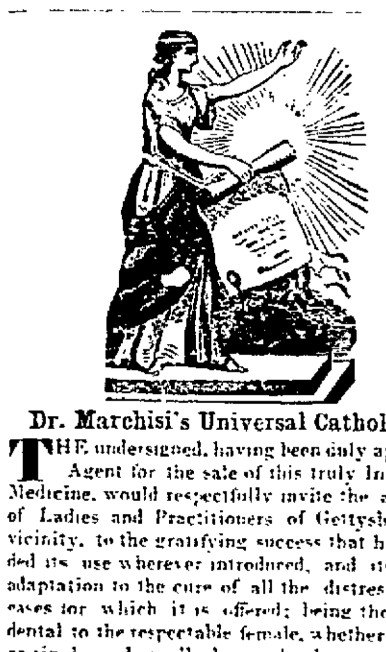
is selling rapidly at a price greatly reduced from that ($5) at which all former ones have been sold. Every purchaser is bound (as a matter of justice and protection to the copyrightist) by his most sacred pledge of honor, to use the Processes for the instruction of himself only, and to impart the information obtained from them to no one.

☞To obtain the Processes it is necessary to give such a pledge, with the Price, Three Dollars, enclosed in a letter, *post paid,* directed to P. MAY MARKLEY, Funkstown, Washington County, Maryland. The Processes will be forwarded, post-paid, to the given address. Be particular to write the name of Post Office, County, and State, distinctly; with those neglecting this, mistakes frequently occur.

*,*Editors of Newspapers and Post Masters, acting as local agents for the remittance of money, are allowed to retain a remuneration of 33 per cent.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—Giving this advertisement, including this notice, two or more insertions in their paper, calling notice to it editorially, and marking it with a pen to a few of their exchanges, and a number to the Proprietor—a copy of the Processes will be sent, post paid.

June 7.



Dr. Marchisi's Universal Catholicon.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed Agent for the sale of this truly Invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of Ladies and Practitioners of Gettysburg and vicinity, to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of all the distressing diseases for which it is offered; being those incidental to the respectable female, whether married or single, and usually known by the name of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

&c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe or of how long standing.

That this CATHOLICON is in every way worthy of the confidence of the afflicted as a successful, safe and cheap remedy, is vouched for by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the

MEDICAL FACULTY

in the United States; and also by the voluntary testimonials given in the pamphlets, from Ladies and Physicians of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority.

This preparation is not a "cure all," but is intended expressly for the above named complaints, so very distressing in their nature and consequences, and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of perhaps any other malady to which the human family is heir.

THE INGREDIENTS, as certified by high medical authority, (see pamphlet,) are all VEGETABLE, and are not associated with any article unfriendly to the animal economy.

☞Pamphlets can be had gratis at my Drug Store.

SAMUEL S. FORNEY, Agent,
Druggist, Gettysburg.

REFERENCES.

P. B. Peckham, M. D., Utica, N. Y.
L. D. Fleming, M. D., New Bedford, Mass.
D. Y. Foote, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.
M. H. Mills, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.
W. W. Reese, M. D., City of New York
John C. Orrick, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
W. Prescott, M. D., Concord, N. H.

Jan. 12. 6m

LOOK OUT—PAY UP!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has placed his Notes, Book Accounts, &c. for debts contracted *prior to January* 1st, 1849, in the hands of ALEXANDER R STEVENSON, Esq in Gettysburg—at whose office all persons indebted are requested to call and make payment. The large amount outstanding forbids further indulgence. ALL CLAIMS MUST BE CLOSED.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Dec. 15.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

From the Phila. North American, of June 22.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The news of the nomination, by the Whig Convention, of General Winfield Scott, for the Presidency of the United States, was received here, as, no doubt it will be everywhere, with a warm and universal enthusiasm. In doors and out, far and near, but one voice seemed to go up from the glad, excited hearts of all, and expressed a proud satisfaction that the devoted public services of a long life illustrated by deeds reflecting imperishable glory upon the nation, was about to be rewarded with the highest meed in the gift of a free and grateful people.

Brilliant as has been his past career, curiosity to know and appreciate the man will be increased by the near prospect of his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic; and without space or time to do more for the present, we present our readers with a bare summary of the chief incidents in the military history of General Scott. It may be well, however, to state, by way of preface, that he was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13th, 1786—that he lost his father in 1791, and in 1803, when he was but seventeen years old, his mother; being thus left an orphan upon the very threshhold of active life. One who well knew him, says, that at this period, though a youth, his character was distinctly formed. He was full of hope, with a heart open and kind to all the world, warm with affection towards his friends, with no idea that he had or deserved to have an enemy, and animated by a just sense of honor, and a generous ambition of honest fame. In 1806 he was admitted to the bar of his native State, having pursued his legal studies at William and Mary College, and afterwards under the direction of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., since distinguished as one of the chief ornaments of the bar and State of Virginia. In 1807, Scott emigrated to South Carolina, with a view to practice in the Courts of Charleston; but while waiting for admission, under a law requiring practitioners to have a year's residence in the Commonwealth, the aggressions of certain European powers, especially England, upon the commerce of the United States, reached a crisis, and the young barrister, impelled by a spirit of patriotism and of indignant resentment at the wrongs inflicted on his country, volunteered as a member of a Petersburg troop of horse, that had been called out under the proclamation of the President forbidding the harbors of the United States to British vessels of war. This order of the Government was owing to the attack on the United States frigate Chesapeake, and the cavalry force to which Scott was attached was stationed near Lynnhaven Bay. His duty here was soon ended; but renewed difficulties with England required an increase of the American army; and having applied for a commission, in the event of an enlargement, he was appointed in May, 1808, a Captain of Light Artillery. War, however, was delayed until repeated outrages upon the dignity of the United States, committed by England under a claim to "search the ships and impress the seamen of neutral nations," obliged the Government to resort to arms. During the fierce political controversies of this exciting period, Scott was, in act and opinion, a Jeffersonian democrat, supporting the election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency, and from the attack on the Chesapeake to the declaration of war, advocating war measures with his voice and his pen.

Nothing material occurs in his fortunes from this time until the commencement of the war in 1812, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the Second Artillery, and arrived on the Niagara frontier with the companies of Towson and Harker. He was stationed at Black Rock to protect the Navy Yard there. Soon after, the attack on Queenstown Heights was planned, with a view to dispossess the British of the fort and village, and thereby to gain a lodgment for the American troops on the Canada shore; the invasion of that territory being the leading object of the Northern campaign. Scott reached the point of operations by a forced march thro' mud and rain, just as the arrangements were completed, and volunteered his services to General Van Rensselaer.

It was at a critical juncture of this fight, when the American forces, driven back and routed by vastly superior numbers, that Scott rallied his few men for a final stand against the enemy. "Mounting," says his biographer, "a log in front of his much diminished band, he thus addressed them:—'The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock must come, and there is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war. Hull's surrender must be redeemed. Let us then die, arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and their country's wrongs. Who dare to stand?' 'All!' was the answering cry." Though the result of this gallant movement was our ultimate capitulation, with the honors of war conceded, it could not have been otherwise with thirteen hundred against three hundred men. But it happily exhibits the heroic, self-devoted spirit of Scott, whose speech on the occasion would have been worthy of Leonidas, at Thermopylæ, or Bruce, at Bannockburn. It was after this battle that Scott exerted himself so nobly and successfully to prevent the hanging for treason of a number of Irishmen, naturalized citizens of the United States, who had been taken prisoners in the surrender of Jamestown. His brave, magnanimous conduct on this occasion is worthy of immortal honor. It is said of him "that he saw the war close without the execution of one native citizen in British hands, while the lives of many adopted citizens, taken prisoners in fighting the battles of our country, were, by his firmness, saved from an ignominious death."

With the engagement at Queenstown closed Scott's military operations in 1812, on the Northern frontier. In the early part of 1813, he rejoined the army at Fort Niagara, as Adjutant General to Dearborn, then chief in command. In the subsequent attack on Fort George, Scott led the advance, and after a furious fight of twenty minutes, the foe, fifteen hundred strong, gave ground, and fled in dismay before the resistless valor of our young leader. He was the first to enter the gates of the fort, and pressing impetuously forward, seized and tore down with his own hand the British flag that was waving above the walls.

In 1814 he was made a Brigadier General, and the next important action in which we behold him, is that of Chippewa. The force of the Americans was 1,500, against 2,100, more than half of whom were the veterans of the Peninsular war, the flower of the British army. Scott's men had never seen service—but he courted the unequal strife. Filled with martial ardor, and ambitious for his country's glory, he mailed himself for the conflict. After a deadly encounter, in which he was everywhere along his line, encouraging his troops, he pursued his routed adversary, at the point of the bayonet, into his intrenchments. The killed of the English was 508. Only two days after the battle of Chippewa, July 7th, 1813, he forced the passage of the Chippewa, and compelled the enemy under General Riall, to retreat upon Burlington Heights. On the 25th of July, he met Riall, whose force was now 3,000 strong, at Lundy's Lane. Scott's brigade was reduced by losses to 1,300 men. In spite of this immense disparity of strength, he determined to fight. The encounter was fierce and desperate. Their intrepid leader, foremost in every post of danger, nerved the devoted little band of Americans to unparalleled efforts, and they sustained with unshaken valor the whole weight of the enemy's superior numbers. Night overtook the combat, and the desperate strife was continued by the light of the moon. Scott had two horses killed under him, and been wounded in the side by a bullet. But in no wise subdued, he rushed into the contest on foot and continued to the end in the thickest of the fight. At length, at nine o'clock, General Brown's arrival on the ground, with reinforcements, brought the struggle to a close. The victory was singularly brilliant, but dearly won. Besides the loss of 743 men—a far greater proportion of our troops than fell at Buena Vista—Scott had his shoulder dreadfully shattered, and received a bullet in his side.—From these wounds he has never since fully recovered; and there is British lead in his body which he will carry to his grave. He was borne on a litter from the field to Buffalo, thence to Geneva, and afterwards journeyed slowly to this city, whither he repaired for surgical aid.

Passing over the intermediate scenes in his life, embracing the Black Hawk and Seminole or Florida wars, which he conducted with consummate skill, we come to that brilliant series of military movements and successes, commencing with the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and terminating with his entrance, at the head of a victorious army, into the city of Mexico. These events are fresh in the memory of the people, and it is scarcely necessary to detail them here.—All know that the progress of the American troops, under Scott's command, from the moment they embarked at Vera Cruz, until the campaign was closed with the capture of the capital of the Mexican Republic, was one unbroken and glorious succession of victories. The glittering chain of triumphs dazzles the vision of historic review with the splendid glories of Vera Cruz, Contreras, Cherubusco, Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the city of Mexico. No page of martial annals presents so continuous a scene of conquest, or shines with the lustre of an equal valor on the part of a regular and volunteer soldiery, or similar skill, boldness, heroic firmness, and generous magnanimity in a leader.

The bearing of General Scott in the great battle of Cherubusco, distinguished him throughout the entire war, and a description of it will suffice to exhibit the important part he bore in every contest. "It is conceded," remarks his biographer, "by the best military authorities, that this decisive victory was chiefly owing to the prompt and masterly arrangements of the commander-in-chief, both before and during the engagement, and that to him, therefore, belongs the principal credit of this most glorious achievement of the American arms. But besides the military skill exhibited on the whole of this bloody day, ending with this terrible battle, Gen. Scott displayed all the fire and heroic temper of his youth. The brilliant genius and courage that impelled his great efforts at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, here blazed out afresh with renewed lustre. The contagion of his example of lofty courage and impetuous enthusiasm spread through and fired the whole army. Never did Gen. Scott's noble appearance and conduct produce a greater influence upon his men, than on this memorable day. Mounted on a fiery charger, in the midst of his conquering troops, directing in person all the brilliant evolutions of the various divisions of the army, dashing from column to column amid the pitless pelting of the iron hail, and the ringing shouts of the victors, and despatching his orders in all directions with unparalleled celerity; the illustrious commander-in-chief, covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and wounded in the desperate strife, was regarded by all as the guardian genius of the hour, the protecting ægis of the army, the unconquerable hero who was never vanquished, whose banners never trailed in defeat, but the sword of whose mighty arm always led the way to triumphant victory."

Speaking of the entrance into the city of Mexico, the same writer says:

"During the night, Santa Anna, finding all further resistance vain, withdrew the remnant of his army from the city, and on the morning of the 14th our troops entered the Grand Plaza. The American flag was hoisted from the top of the National Palace, and at the same moment, General Scott, dressed in full uniform, at the head of his staff, rode through the victorious columns, amidst the vociferous acclamations of the conquerors, while the band of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, struck up the inspiring air of Yankee Doodle."

Thus closed, in a blaze of glory, the last act in the splendid military drama, in which Winfield Scott enacted the leading part.—The sketch we have given of his career is necessarily meagre and imperfect, without allusion to those incidents and consequences of the main events of it, which might heighten its effect to the eye of the beholder, and invest it with an appropriate moral grandeur and impressiveness. In concluding this feeble recapitulation of the most prominent exploits in the professional career of the great General and loyal patriot who has just been nominated for the highest office to which his grateful countrymen can exalt him, we may happily introduce here the following tribute to his character, which is the more interesting as being a voluntary offering to merit, by a great and good man, at a time and on an occasion when no motive of party spirit could have operated. In a lecture on war, delivered by that late eminent divine, the Rev. W. E. Channing, in 1838, this language is used:—

"* * * * Much, also, is due to the beneficent influence of Gen. Scott. To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military energy and daring, the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field which placed him in the first rank of soldiers, have been obscured by the purer and more lasting glory of a pacificator, and friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, Gen. Scott has made the expiation. In his recent mission to the disturbed borders of our country, he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the generosity and nobleness of his character, by moral influence, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all, with whom he had to do, the obligations of justice, humanity and religion. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame; and I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute and the brightest ornament of a public man."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 28, 1852.

Whig Standard Bearers.

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly.
DR. D. MELLINGER.

Commissioner.
JOHN MICKLEY, Jr.

Auditor.
JOHN DICKSON, Jr.

Director of Poor.
PETER SMITH.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM.

The Whig National Convention having placed in nomination those distinguished citizens, WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, we have placed their names at our mast-head, and shall "do battle" for them in the coming contest, with all the energy in our power. Our individual preferences were rather for that distinguished citizen, who now presides over our country with a dignity, and prudence, and firmness, which have earned for him the title of the "Model President"; but, governed by the principle which has ever actuated us, we surrender our individual preferences to the voice of the majority of our fellow Whigs, as expressed by them in Convention, feeling assured that what has been done, was done by them for the good of the common cause.

And we can support WINFIELD SCOTT not only with pleasure, but enthusiasm.—The noble and gallant soldier—his manly heart beats high with devotion to his country, its interests and its glory, and never was a breast bared to danger with more self-sacrifice than that of Winfield Scott, when it was necessary to sustain the honor and glory of his country. But his splendid military career, familiar as "household words" though it be, throughout the length and breadth of this great land, and indeed of the civilized world, is not all there is to commend him: he has in repeated instances displayed civic qualifications and rendered important civil services, which, although obscured, in some degree, by the brilliancy of his military achievements, yet stand forth in bold relief as splendid specimens of high intellectual reputation as a diplomatist.—But why multiply words? Who is there in all this broad land, who has not heard of WINFIELD SCOTT, and whose heart beats not with increased pulsation at the mention of his glorious deeds, and his devoted patriotism? None. His name has ever been in the mouths of his countrymen; and they will rush forward with enthusiasm, to pay that debt of gratitude for his eminent services, which they have it at last in their power to do.

The candidate for Vice President, WM. A. GRAHAM, is one of the noble spirits of the South. He is from North Carolina, and one of her most talented and respected sons. He was twice elected her Governor; was also her Representative in the Senate of the U. States; and now holds a seat in the Cabinet of our "Model President" FILLMORE, as Secretary of the Navy. Of his nomination, the National Intelligencer remarks:—"Nor could it have fallen on a more worthy gentleman in all the broad land; a Statesman experienced in the Senate and in the Cabinet, of high intelligence, of the most scrupulous honor, and unsullied character. He is the type of the virtuous and modest old North State, and his name will be a tower of strength there, and wherever his pure character is or shall be known."

Such are our candidates; and with what pride, and satisfaction, and success, we can rally to their support, the idea of November will tell.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

This noble and interesting document, as it passed the Convention, by a vote of four to one, and then unanimously, will be found in another column. There were some members of Convention, who were opposed to laying any platform; but it was very evident that a declaration of principles was required, before the great body of the Whigs could be led to the support of any man, in the present crisis of affairs. And such an one as they did form, rallies every true Whig in its support. Look at it. Is there a principle there, to which any Whig can object? None. We are proud of it. We are proud of the men who were before the Convention—*any one of whom* would have taken his stand upon that platform, and any one of whom would have done honor to the Presidential Chair. The selection of a man has been made, and a platform of principles laid down; and that man and those priciples are noble and glorious, and must receive the enthusiastic support of every true Whig! Not only so! But where is there a Democrat, who can say aught against that declaration of principles, and that scarred Hero of a hundred battles, whose military fame and patriotism are by-words throughout the civilized world?—From the ranks of those who are now enrolled under the Democratic standard, will go forth many a gallant heart, to add his voice and energy to the thousands upon thousands who are now "making the welkin ring" with shouts for the gallant SCOTT!

Whig State Convention.—The Delegates to the Whig State Convention, assembled in Philadelphia on the 19th inst., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in the room of Judge Coulter, deceased. On account of the absence of many of the Delegates at the National Convenion, not more than one-half were present. Two ballots, however, were had, without success; when the Convention adjourned until Monday last—on which day JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong county, received the nomination, and was unanimously declared the candidate.

On the first ballot, Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER received 12 votes—being the highest any one received. His name was then withdrawn, but renewed on Monday; when a letter was received from him, respectfully declining the honor, on the ground of the very pleasant position in which he now is, and an unwillingness to part with the people of his Judicial district.

☞ The Baltimore Sun of Monday says, that on the Saturday night previous, a fellow offered at Barnum's refreshment saloon a $10 counterfeit note on the Bank of Gettysburg. He was about being arrested, but escaped. We think there must be some mistake about this, as counterfeit notes on our Bank are not known to be in existence.

☞ From all points of the compass we are receiving accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the intelligence of the nominations of Scott and Graham. The ratification meetings bring out all the Whigs, no matter what their previous preferences; and the loud huzza, and cheering congratulation, give evidence that the noble old Hero of Chippewa is strong in the affections of a grateful people! He is marching on to another of those glorious victories for which he has become so world-renowned!

☞ The Fourth of July Pictorial Brother Jonathan is on our table. It is filled with matter and engravings appropriate to the glorious Fourth—and amongst them spirited sketches of the first battles of the Revolution, and *fac similes* of the signatures of the officers of the Revolution, the Presidents, and the Signers of the Declaration. It is quite an interesting paper; and is for sale by our neighbor KELLER KURTZ.

☞ The steamer America sailed from Boston on Wednesday, for England, with 80 passengers and $300,000 in specie! We live in hopes that with Gen. Scott for our President, and the right kind of a Congress, this system of draining our specie from us, to pay foreigners what we should pay our own citizens, will cease.

☞ The Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday with Liverpool dates to 12th instant. She brings no political news of consequence. Mr. Fergus O'Connor had been sent to the lunatic asylum for disorderly behavior in the House of Commons. Cotton was very firm, with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs dull.

☞ George Peabody, Esq. the eminent American banker, of London, is a native of Danvers, Mass., and was a prominent citizen of Baltimore before taking up his residence in England. He has lately made a present to his native town (Danvers), of $20,000, to found a Lyceum and Public Library there. The announcement was made at a centennial town celebration on the 16th inst., and was received with thunders of applause.

☞ On Monday last, a colored boy in the employ of Professor Monnier, in Baltimore, was burned to death by his clothes taking fire from a camphine lamp, which he was filling without extinguishing the light. It is very singular that there should be such carelessness in this matter, after the constant accidents occurring.

Damages for a Bad Hotel.—The widow of Dr. Flanders has recovered from the town of Sheffield, Vermont, $1,000 damages for the death of her husband by the upsetting of a stage, in consequence of the narrowness of the road.

☞ The National Intelligencer, after speaking in high terms of the "platform" laid down by the Convention, proceeds to say:

"To the principles thus affirmed by the Convention, the two other distinguished citizens voted for, in competition with the nominee, were known to be not only equally attached with him, but also have taken, in the course of events, a far more active part in advancing and carrying them into execution than the position of General Scott, at the head of the army, could have allowed him to do. Justly admiring the noble position taken and maintained, to the extent of his splendid powers, in the hour of the greatest peril, by the giant statesman of the East, there will be many minds surprised, and many hearts afflicted that his claims should be set aside by the Convention in favor of a candidate deemed more available than he. But a statesman reads history to little purpose who is not prepared for any political fortune. Cato lost the election of Prætor, and that of Consul, but his fame did not suffer by these failures. Nor will it be less a matter of more subdued regret of a perhaps yet larger number, far and near, who have observed the course of the sagacious statesman and true man, who so happily and prosperously for his country, and with so much enviable renown to himself, now guides the helm of State. But, for President Fillmore, however well he may have earned the honor which has been withheld from him to bestow upon another, no regrets need be felt; for he has within his breast that peace which conscious rectitude of purpose confers, and of which no want of appreciation of himself by others can ever divest him.

"With such competitors arrayed with himself in the great council of the Whig party, the preference which has been given to the nominee must be regarded as a civil honor yet greater than the laurels which he of late so valiantly won as the head of the gallant armies of his country."

☞ The cordial satisfaction, says the Baltimore American, with which the nomination of Gen. SCOTT for the Presidency is hailed by the Whigs throughout the country, has an appropriate counterpart in the dissatisfaction which that event has caused among our political opponents. No doubt the partisans of Gen. PIERCE would have found fault with any candidate that the Whig Convention might have selected; but at present their hostility is mingled with indications of particular alarm.

The great popularity of Gen. SCOTT may well produce consternation in the ranks of his opponents.—They are well aware of its overwhelming strength, and they cannot but feel a presentiment that every day from now to the day of election must add to its force and extent. The swelling tide of the popular enthusiasm in behalf of this illustrious warrior is destined to sweep over the country, bearing down before it the bulwarks and embankments of merely political and partisan opposition.

☞ The Whig Ratification Meeting held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, to respond to the nominations of the late Whig Convention, proved to be a most cheering demonstration. So vast an assemblage, and such unbounded enthusiasm, (as we learn from the Philadelphia American,) has not been manifested in Philadelphia since the great Whig ratification meeting held in the same place in 1848. Not less than twenty thousand persons were assembled within the precincts of the Square, and this multitude was augmented from time to time by the arrival of delegations, from various outer districts, bearing banners and transparencies with appropriate inscriptions, and accompanied by bands of music. Every where the utmost gratification was evident at the result of the Convention.

The multitude in attendance was such as to make it necessary to organize two meetings. Over one of them John B. Myers, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents; and over the other James Traquair, Esq.

The speakers were Judge Conrad, Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, Col. Netherland, Ballard Preston, of Kentucky, G. B. Duncan, of Louisiana, Mr. Cobb, of Mississippi, Mr. Norton, of Ohio; Judge Jessup, Gov. Johnston, and others.

Good Joke.—It is currently reported that when a committee of Democrats at Washington, waited on Commodore Stockton, and invited him to address a meeting to "ratify" the nomination of Gen. Pierce, he expressed his great astonishment that they should ask him to speak in support of such a man as Pierce—a man whom he had scarcely ever heard of. He added that all he had heard of him showed that he entertained a set of principles every one of which almost Com. Stockton was opposed to. He thought it very strange to be asked to speak in favor of such a nomination.—*Tren. Gaz.*

☞ Another painful accident from camphine, occured in Philadelphia on Monday evening. Mrs. Wm. Warner, with a babe in her arms, proceeded to put the children to bed, accompanied up stairs by her little daughter, aged 6 years, carrying a camphine lamp. On the way up, the child let the lamp fall, and the inflammable contents instantly exploded and enveloped the unfortunate child in flames. She was horribly burned, and died in three hours after. Mrs. Warner, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, had her hands very badly burnt, and she is now in a state of mind bordering on distraction.

Mr. Webster.—The New York Tribune says:—"The intellectual greatness of Mr. Webster is denied or questioned by none. We consider him the ablest man now in public life in any country. He is a debater of unsurpassed force, some of whose massive orations will endure and be admired for ages."

☞ The Ratification meeting in Monument Square, Baltimore, on Monday night, presented one of the densest throngs which has ever on any occasion been gathered there. The hearty assent, says the American, with which the nominations of Scott and Graham were received in the Convention, appeared to be fully participated in by the Whigs of the city and the strangers from all parts of the Union who were sojourners in Baltimore. Eloquent speeches were delivered, and the unanimity, enthusiasm, and hearty endorsement of the sentiments uttered, gave the strongest evidence of the spirit and determination with which the Whigs will enter upon the approaching contest.

☞ The most intense enthusiasm prevailed at Pittsburg, when the news arrived there of the nomination of Gen. Scott.—The city was in a fever of excitement—fireworks, music and hurras. A salute of 50 guns was fired at sun-down, and at night an immense ratification meeting was held.

☞ The Whigs of Fulton had their County Convention on Monday last. Maj. Rowland Austin, John H. Filler and James G. Lyon were appointed Congressional Conferees, with instructions to support Dr. S. E. Durrett, of McConnellsburg, for Congress.

☞ Gen. SCOTT, it is stated, will not resign his situation as Commander-in-chief, unless elected President, and, in that event, will follow the example of Gen. Taylor, by resigning, to take effect in March. Mr. GRAHAM will also continue in his office as Secretary of the Navy.

☞ A National Agricultural Convention assembled at Washington City on Thursday last, and organized a National Agricultural Society. Judge Watts, of Pennsylvania, was the temporary Chairman of the Convention, and afterwards appointed one of the Vice President. Twenty-three States were represented by 154 delegates. A Constitution was adopted, and the Society went into regular organization.

☞ The annual Commencement at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, will take place on Wednesday next. On Thursday, the annual distribution of premiums will take place at St. Joseph's.

☞ Mr. Clay is very low, and it is thought cannot now long survive. His son, Mr. Thomas Clay, is with him in constant attendance.

Emigrants Returning from the Plains.—On the 12th instant forty or fifty California emigrants, after a journey of three or four hundred miles over the Plains, returned to St. Louis, having lost several of their friends by cholera. Among them was a woman, with two children, whose husband fell a victim to the disease. One company of thirty-nine men lost thirteen; another company lost fifteen; and next another company of forty persons lost five, and all but one were attacked by the epidemic. It is stated that several hundreds have taken the back track, and being nearly destitute of means, will find it difficult to reach their homes. The Indians were, fortunately, very friendly.

Shocking Accident from a Camphine Lamp.—In Albany, on Saturday evening, a camphine lamp in the grocery of Michael Byrne exploded, burning several persons who were in the store at the time. A daughter of Mr. Byrne was filling the lamp while it was lighted, and the fluid took fire. The names of the persons burned are as follows:—Michael Burns, hands and face slightly; Mrs. Burns, hands, arms and face slightly, narrowly escaping death, as her dress caught fire from the burning fluid; Ellen Burns, daughter of the above, back, face, neck, chest, hand and arms severely, if not fatally; another daughter of the above, hands, arms and face badly burned, and lost most of her hair; Mr. Moore, hands slightly; Jas. McEntee, leg badly.

Death by Chloroform.—On Friday evening last, at Stamford, Connecticut, Mrs. Nathaniel Weed, wishing to have a tooth extracted, requested that chloroform should be administered. The dentist complied with her desire, but she hardly commenced inhaling the fumes when she sunk back upon the sofa and expired.

Murder by a Mob.—The Cincinnati Sun states that on the 14th an infuriated crowd of Irishmen tore down the jail in the little town of Falmouth, forty miles up the Licking river, and murdered the jailor. The Kentuckians in the neighborhood assembled, armed with guns, and dispersed the mob by firing into it, killing and wounding seven of those engaged. It appears an Irishman had been imprisoned for some offence; hence the mob. Great excitement, it is said, prevailed among the Kentuckians, and the Irish inhabitants were compelled to evacuate the city.

Balloon Ascension on Horseback.—Mons. Petin, the inventor of a new aerial machine, has announced his intention to make a balloon ascension on horseback, during the celebration of the 4th of July, in New York.

The Colonization Cause.—On the 4th instant, the Hon. Mr. Stanly introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to distribute among the several States the fourth installment of the deposites of the public money, as directed by the act of 1836, to be devoted to colonization purposes. The share coming to Maryland would be $318,612; to Virginia, $732,809; to Pennsylvania, $955,838; to Delaware, $95,583; and to North Carolina, $477,919.

Killed by Lightning.—Benjamin B. Johnston, of Philadelphia county, was killed by lightning on the 17th inst., while returning from prayer meeting. The electric fluid was attracted by a metallic buckle on his hat band.

☞ Dr. J. S. Smith, a colored physician, who received his medical education at Pittsfield, Mass., and has resided several years in Liberia, says, "I do not think that a colored man, an African, can be in comfortably situated, politically and socially, anywhere under the broad canopy of heaven, as in Liberia."

Enthusiastic Whig Demonstration—Procession and Music—Speeches from Gen. Scott, Secretary Graham, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Without public notice, or apparently previous concert, several thousands of our citizens, with a fine band of music, marched in procession this evening along Pennsylvania avenue, to the residence of General Scott. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and loud and prolonged cheers were given. General Scott appeared at the balcony and addressed the assemblage as follows:

Gentlemen: This is the first political greeting I have ever received. This manifestation of your kindness touches my heart deeply, coming as it does from my near neighbors and friends. My residence in the City of Washington has been very agreeable to myself. This city was laid out under the eye and direction of the immortal Washington, and I trust the prosperity of the city will continue to advance with the growth of the Union until it becomes every way worthy of the Union, and of him whose name it bears.

I trust, gentlemen, that so long as I shall continue amongst you, the same friendly relations will be cultivated, whether I continue to occupy the position of a soldier or shall be elevated to that of Chief Magistrate.

Gentlemen, the high honor which the Baltimore Convention has conferred upon me, over my illustrious and friendly rivals—the Chief Magistrate of the country and Secretary of State, already known to fame—was wholly unmerited, and will be a cause for my making still greater efforts to merit the approbation of my country and of that Convention.

I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people shall be heard.—Whether it shall confirm the action of the convention or not, I shall be satisfied, for I know that it will be conferred upon a man deserving your confidence and support. In whatever position I may be placed, it shall continue to be the great aim of my life to discharge my duty to my country.

If I should be elevated to that distinguished position for which I have been named, I shall seek so to conduct myself as to merit the confidence which you have so kindly bestowed upon me, in advance.—Gentlemen, you find me greatly fatigued and exhausted, and for the present I can only thank you for this kind congratulation. The first of the kind which I have ever received, and bid you all a good night.

After enthusiastic cheers, the procession proceeded to Secretary Graham's, where, in response to patriotic music and loud calls, that gentleman appeared and made a neat and brief address.

President Fillmore was next visited by the assemblage, and after some delightful music by the band, he came out and delivered a brief but patriotic address, in which he alluded handsomely to the rising and setting sun. His remarks were received with tremendous applause.

They next proceeded to Secretary Corwin's dwelling, but to the cheers and music there was no reply.

Senator Mangum came next on the route, and the procession having halted, he came forward, and addressed them. He alluded to Bunker Hill, and eulogized General Scott in the highest terms. He pledged old North Carolina to his support, and had no doubt but a grateful country would elevate him to the Chief Magistracy.

Mr. Webster was then visited. He had retired, but opened his window and said: You have been engaged in the performance of a public duty—the selection of a man for the office of President of the United States. It has happened my name was before that convention. Their choice has fallen upon another, probably for the best.

One thing he could assure them; in principle and practice he remained unchanged. No man in the assemblage would sleep better than he would to-night, and in the morning, God willing, he would rise with the lark, and though the lark was a better songster than himself, he would not rise with more jocund heart to greet the purplings of the East. He thanked them for the kind compliment they paid him, and bade them a good night.

On passing Brown's Hotel, loud cheers were given for N. K. Hall, Postmaster General, but probably on account of his recent severe affliction that gentleman did not appear. The assemblage then dispersed in excellent order. MERCURY.

Tragedy at Dunkirk.—Quite a tragedy has been enacted at Dunkirk, as we learn from the Buffalo papers. On the evening of the 14th inst., some two thousand of the inhabitants rose *en masse* and attacked the house of Henry Tiles, foreman in the New York and Erie Railroad machine shop, and having captured him lynched him and burnt his house to the ground. Tiles had endeavored to extort money from a man named Isaac Smith, by charging him with a criminal offence, and on the false oath of Tiles' wife, Smith was arrested, tried and acquitted. Smith took it so much to heart, that he committed suicide on the 13th inst.,—first shooting himself, and then cutting his throat. Tiles' wife thereupon confessed her perjury. On the facts getting wind, the inhabitants rose as above. Tiles is in their custody and serious disturbances are apprehended.

Seizure of Liquor in Minnesota.—The Maine Liquor law having gone into effect in Minnesota, the authorities of St. Paul, a few days ago, arrested a man named Gatchel, seized and confiscated $4,000 worth of liquor he had brought from Chicago, and fined him $20 and costs.

Two Youthful Hearts, &c.—The Auburn Advertiser chronicles the marriage of Asaph Morse, of Moravia, in Cayuga county, a revolutionary soldier, aged 91, to Cynthia Whittaker, of Lock, in the same county, aged 83, a relic of the same glorious period.

Material Aid to Kossuth.—The N. Y. Tribune sums up the amount of material aid secured to Kossuth since his arrival in the United States, making the sum of $90,000. This is a small sum with which to begin to revolutionize Europe.

☞ Stephen Witt, of Dana, another of the few remaining revolutionary soldiers, died on Friday of last week, at the advanced age of 99 years.

☞ Louis Napoleon gets a salary of $2,310,000 a year, or 7¼ cents a second.

☞ A man, convicted of murdering a constable in St. Louis, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In our last, we gave a hasty sketch of the proceedings up to Friday evening.

On Saturday morning the balloting was at once resumed, and was continued, with an interval for dinner, until 10 o'clock, P. M. with but little variation in the vote.—The last ballot taken on Saturday night, (the 46th) was Scott 134, Fillmore 127, Webster 31. The Convention then adjourned till Monday morning, by a vote of 147 to 145.

On Monday, the balloting was again resumed, and on the 7th ballot, (being the 53d in all,) the vote stood—Scott 159, Fillmore 112, Webster 21.

The President of the Convention rose and declared that General WINFIELD SCOTT was the nominee of the Convention for President of the United States; which announciation was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Many gentlemen attempted to address the Chair, but the noise and cheering prevented their being heard.

Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, on behalf of his State, warmly expressed thanks for the honor conferred on her distinguished son, and at some length eulogized the high military character and civil services of Gen. Scott: pledging him to the great national principles of the Whig party, and hoped that the South would give him their hearty support.

Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, read a telegraphic despatch from Gen Scott, accepting the nomination, and pledging himself to stand by the platform of principles laid down by the Convention.

A Member from Louisiana, on behalf of his delegation, pledged his State for a cordial support of the nominee.

A gentleman from North Carolina pledged the Whigs of the State to a cheerful support of the nomination, and assured the Convention that they would be the last to make a factious opposition to it. He rose for the purpose of moving the acceptance of the nomination by acclamation.

A gentleman from Massachusetts pledged his district, the district in which Bunker Hill and Concord were included, to the support of the hero of Mexico.

New York followed in the same spirit.

Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, made an eloquent speech, asserting that Kentucky would cordially support the nomination.

Mr. Robert E. Scott, of Virginia, addressed the Convention, and proclaimed the acquiescence of the entire delegation from his State in the nomination.

Mr. Bryan, of South Carolina, said he was instructed to give the unanimous vote of the State to Gen Scott. It was received with three cheers.

California promised the vote of that State for Gen. Winfield Scott by an overwhelming majority.

Alabama followed with the same emphasis, and the promise of a unanimous effort, in which they would go on to victory or defeat.

Senator Dawson, on the part of Georgia, gave in the adhesion of that State, and at the same time asked the North to give a unanimous support to the platform of principles.

Then followed, in succession, remarks from the Delegates of all the remaining States, pledging them to the support of the nomination. The applause and cheering elicited by these speeches kept the Convention in a constant uproar. When order had been restored—

Mr Botts, of Virginia, rose and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the whole Whig Party of the United States, feel that it will not have discharged its entire duty to itself, to the party it represents, and to the country at large, if it should adjourn without an expression of its profound regret at the irreparable bereavement the nation is likely soon to sustain in the loss of HENRY CLAY, the illustrious founder of our party, whose consistency to his principles, fidelity to his friends, and devotion to his country; whose enlarged and boundless patriotism, and whose preeminent and unrequited services, have not only endeared him to his party and secured the respect and confidence of the nation, but commanded the admiration of all the world.

Resolved, That to the venerable Patriot in his last moments we tender the homage of our inexpressible sympathy and regard, with the assurance that when he may be no more on earth, in our hearts and in the hearts of our children he will never die.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the rising in their places, at the suggestion of the President, of all the members of the Convention; which immediately afterwards adjourned to half-past five o'clock.

The Evening Session was characterized with great enthusiasm. It was opened with the reading of telegraphic despatches from Wilmington, Delaware, and Cumberland, Maryland, responding to the Presidential nomination of the Convention, and stating that at each place it had been received with a salute of one hundred guns.

Governor Jones, of Tennessee, then rose and stated that he had just received a message from Gen. SCOTT, which he desired to lay before the Convention, for the benefit of the American People. It was as follows:

"Washington, June 21, 1852.

"Having been honored with being the nominee for President by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same with the platform of principles the Convention has laid down.

With respect, your friend,

WINFIELD SCOTT."

The reading of this despatch elicited tremendous applause.

A resolution was then introduced making the Presidential nomination unanimous, which was adopted by acclamation, and was succeeded by reiterated cheering.

Next followed a resolution submitted by Mr. Ely, of Ohio, in the following terms:

Resolved, That MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States, deserves our hearty and enthusiastic gratitude, for the truly constitutional and patriotic principles upon which he has administered the Government, and the Whigs of the United States will ever look upon his Administration as one of the most successful and patriotic in our history.

This resolution was received with great applause and cheering, and was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Duncan, of Louisiana, then offered the following:

Resolved, That second, and only second, to the illustrious CLAY, in the estimation of Louisiana and of the Union of the United States, in his connection with the past struggles of their party and with the compromise measures, stands the name of DANIEL WEBSTER; whose fame fills the Union; whose patriotism embraces the length and breadth of the land; whose pure self-devotion on a recent memorable occasion proved that he knew no North, no South; and who will at all times be named with praise in every land and on every sea in which the banner of the Union may be unfurled.

This resolve was also received with prolonged and hearty cheering, amidst which Mr. Starkie, of Mississippi, rose and proceeded to pronounce a brief but eloquent eulogium on the character and services of Mr. WEBSTER, which he concluded by submitting a resolution expressive of the abiding confidence of the Whigs of the United States in his wisdom, patriotism, and integrity, and pledging to him the everlasting gratitude of the American people. This was likewise received with cheers, and both resolutions were adopted with acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for the Vice President. On the first trial the votes were divided amongst many distinguished gentlemen, as stated below, (Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, having declined being candidates previous to the commencement of the vote:)

Edward Bates, of Missouri	99
William A. Graham, of North Carolina	74
James A. Pearce, of Maryland	32
John W. Crockett, of Missouri	19
Edward Stanly, of North Carolina	11
Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina	10
John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky	10
Jas L. Pettigru, of South Carolina	8
Scattering	25

On the second vote the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM received the nomination, his vote being 232 against 52 for Hon. EDWARD BATES, which vote was afterwards made unanimous.

WHIG NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected.

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from Foreign Powers.

5. Government should be conducted on principles of strictest economy, and revenue, sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud, by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigible rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power *whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce* with foreign nations or among the States: such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the compromise or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Conn.; Edw. P. Cowles, of N. Y.; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pa.; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of N. Carolina; Wm. Whaley, of S. Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thomas J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Ky.; Wm. H. Sneld, of Tenn.; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Mo.; Wm. H. Gaines, of Ark.; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

[A True Copy.]

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,
Secretary of Whig National Convention.

James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indiana; John C. Kunkle, of Pa.; W. C. Worthington, of Va.; N. S. Perkins, of Conn.; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; Wm. Thompson, of Washington; G. W. Dunlap, of Ky.; J. Murrell, of Vermont, Assistant Secretaries.

Recapitulation of Ballotings.

The following table comprises the results of the several ballotings for a nominee for the Presidency:

Ballots.	Fillmore.	Scott.	Webster.
Friday Evening, June 18.			
1	133	131	29
2	131	133	29
3	131	133	29
4	130	134	29
5	133	130	30
6	133	131	29
Saturday Morning, June 19.			
7	133	131	28
8	131	133	28
9	131	133	29
10	130	135	28
11	131	134	28
12	130	134	28
13	130	134	28
14	130	133	29
15	130	133	29
16	129	135	28
17	131	132	29
18	131	132	28
19	131	132	29
20	131	132	29
21	131	133	28
22	130	132	30
23	130	132	30
24	129	133	30
25	128	133	31
26	128	134	30
27	128	135	29
28	128	135	29
29	128	134	30
30	128	134	29
31	129	135	28
Saturday Afternoon, June 19.			
32	128	134	30
33	128	134	29
34	126	134	28
35	128	134	28
36	128	133	29
37	127	136	28
38	127	136	29
39	128	134	30
40	128	134	29
41	128	132	32
42	128	134	30
43	128	134	30
44	129	133	30
45	127	133	32
46	127	134	31
Monday Morning, June 21st.			
47	128	135	29
48	124	137	30
49	122	139	30
50	122	142	28
51	120	143	28
52	119	148	25
53	112	159	21

Married,

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. EPHRAIM GRABILL, sen., of York county, to Miss ANNA MARY LAUCHMAN, of Adams county.

Died,

Of consumption, on the 6th inst., AMANDA CATHARINE DIESL, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Diehl, of Butler township, aged 20 years 9 months and 2 days.

"FOURTH OF JULY."

WE, the undersigned, merchants of the Borough of Gettysburg, in order to give to the Young Men in our employ an opportunity of celebrating the National Anniversary of our Independence, agree to close our Stores on *Monday the 5th day of July.*

Abr Arnold,	W. W Hamersly,
A B Kurtz,	D. Middlecoff,
Geo Arnold,	S. H. Buehler,
Danner & Ziegler,	W. W. Paxton
J. L. Schick,	S. Fahnestock & Sons
Keller Kurtz,	[June 28

FRUIT-VINED NURSERIES

Near Petersburg (York Springs), Adams County, Pa.

THESE Nurseries are in full operation—having on hand a full supply of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Apricot Trees, together with Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., of numerous varieties, also SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, of various kinds, such as European Linden, Horse Chestnut, Magnolias of various kinds, Silver Maple, English Walnut; with EVERGREENS, such as Balsam Fir, Norway Spruce, European Silver Fir, American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ; GRAPE VINES, of various kinds—all for sale either at retail, or by the quantity.

☞I have bought a large lot of PEAR TREES at the Highlands Nurseries, (Newburg, N. Y.) last spring, and have them planted ready for sale next fall, consisting of 70 or 80 varieties.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

June 28. 4t

NOTICE.

Estate of Anna Mary Heagy, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of ANNA MARY HEAGY, late of Frederick county, Md., and formerly of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞The first named executor resides in Freedom township, and the latter in Cumberland township.

HENRY HEAGY, } *Ex'rs*
DAVID HEAGY, }

June 28. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Dinah Butler, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DINAH BUTLER, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, *deceased*, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL, *Ex'r.*

June 28. 6t

VALUABLE TIMBER-LAND
FOR SALE.

On Wednesday the 25th of August next,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., ON THE PREMISES,

THE subscriber will sell at Public sale a number of Lots of

Valuable Young Chestnut
TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, a mile and a half west of John Marshall's, and about the same distance west of Virginia Mills, adjoining lands of heirs of Elijah Seabrooks, deceased, Jacob Boller, John Musselman, sen., Wm. Scott, and others. This Timber has not its superior in the County, and is well suited for Farmers who may wish to have a yearly supply of first-rate TIMBER.

It will be sold in *lots of from 4 to 9 Acres*, as laid out by recent survey, a plot of which may be seen at the hotel of G. W. McCLELLAN, in Gettysburg.

The subscriber will attend at the residence of Mr. John Marshall, on Monday and Tuesday preceding the sale, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show the lots to any persons desirous of viewing the same.

JAMES D. PAXTON.

June 28. 4t

A CARD.

THE undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Commissioners of Tax for Carroll county, Md., appointed to examine the buildings of the Alms House of Adams county, Pa., previous to the building of an Alms House in this county, having visited the Alms House at Gettysburg, adopt this method of returning their thanks to Mr. JESSE D. NEWMAN, one of the Directors of said Alms House, who was in attendance on the occasion; and also to the Steward Mr COBEAN, for the kind and gentlemanly attention given us during our visit.

JAMES CROUSE, GEO RICHARDS,
GEO L LITTLE, JACOB GROVE.

Westminster, June 24 1852. 1t

AN ILLUSTRATED DOLLAR MAGAZINE.

July—No. 1—New Series—Vol. 2.

Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet

BEGINS a New Volume with the issue of the July Number. There are now two volumes in a year, of nearly 300 pages each, commencing in January and July. Each number contains 48 pages, profusely and elegantly embellished.

It is a *Cabinet*, as its name imports, presenting the richest and rarest literary attractions for the young—ever readable, entertaining, instructive, free from all trash, and conducted with the utmost care. The particular topics of the articles contained in it, as well as the mode of treating those topics, are too numerous and varied to be specially named. *Ancient and Modern History, Biography of Distinguished Individuals, the Arts and Sciences, Natural History of Animals, Wonders of Animal Instinct and Contrivance, Accounts of Travelers all over the Globe, Descriptions of curious and Wonderful Places, Familiar Dialogues, Popular Anecdotes, Wonders of the Vegetable Creation, Moral Tales, Poetry, Music, Enigmas, Riddles, Charades, Instructive Puzzles, Scripture Illustrations*—all have a place in the various alcoves of the *Cabinet*.

☞FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH (Theodore Thinker) the Editor, is now traveling in Europe, and will regularly contribute to the pages of the Magazine during his absence.

TERMS—$1 a year; $3 for 4 copies; $5 for 7 copies, and an extra copy to the one who forms a club of 7 and upwards. Money and post office stamps may be sent by mail at our risk. Specimen numbers sent gratis. July begins a new volume.

AGENTS WANTED,

to obtain subscribers for the Magazine, and to sell the Bound Volumes of the octavo series of the Cabinet—to whom inducements will be offered. ☞Clergymen without charge, students, &c., will find this a pleasant and useful employment.

D. AUSTIN WOODWORTH, Publisher,
118 Nassau street, New York.

June 28.

$500 CHALLENGE.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable; if you have an appetite continually changeable from one kind of food to another. Bad Breath. Pain in the Stomach. Picking at the Nose. Hardness and Fullness of the Belly. Dry Cough. Slow Fever. Pulse irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS, and you should at once apply the remedy:—

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender infant with decided beneficial effect, where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhea have made them weak and debilitated; the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an Infallible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia; the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAPE WORM!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infest the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length, becoming so coiled and fastened in the Intestines and Stomach, affecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus' Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is Tape Worm hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 to 8 of my Liver Pills so as to remove all obstructions, that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of 2 Tablespoonfuls 3 times a day. These directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of Tape Worm.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the Liver affects the other important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of the Liver.—These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, 1st, An EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucous membrane, or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2d. An ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3d A TONIC, which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, restoring health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th. A CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the Blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring the functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually as to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base imitations.

☞Agents wishing new supplies, and Storekeepers desirous of becoming Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents for Adams county.

S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Myers & Son, Littlestown; Robinson, Cashtown; Wright, Fairfield; Cluntman, Petersburg; Martin, New Oxford; White, Hampton; and by every respectable Dealer and Merchant in the United States.

☞*Price—each 25 cents.*

June 28. 1y

Printing of every description.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE Heirs and legal Representatives of JACOB REBERT, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, offer for sale the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of a

PLANTATION,

or tract of Patented Land, in said township, containing about

302 ACRES,

adjoining lands of heirs of John Shull, deceased, Peter Shull, John Deardorff, Mary M. Brough, and others. The improvements are a Two-story

LOG WEATHERBOARDED
DWELLING HOUSE,

Stone Back Building, large BANK BARN, with Sheds all round; Stone Spring House, with an excellent Spring convenient to the house; Stone Smoke-house, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. There are on the premises

TWO GOOD ORCHARDS.

The place has a large quantity of Meadow, and a large portion set in valuable Timber.—There is a Fountain Pump in the barn yard; with running water on the place, nearly every field having water in it. The Mcnallen road runs past the buildings, the place being about one mile from Cashtown, on the Pittsburg Turnpike, in a pleasant neighborhood, within a convenient distance of several Mills, Churches, &c., and a Lime Kiln near by.

☞If not sold at Private Sale before *Saturday the 25th day of September next*, it will be then offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon; and if not sold on or before that day, it will then be rented at public outcry. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call with ADAM REBERT, living on the place, or with the subscriber.

JONAS REBERT, *Agent*
for the Heirs of Jacob Rebert, deceased.

June 21.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Mowery, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN MOWERY late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB MOWERY, *Adm'r.*

June 21. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Mars, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL MARS, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT, *Adm'r.*

June 14. 6t

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the "Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company," of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, that an assessment of *four per cent* has been laid on the premium notes of said Company by the Board, which amount is directed to be paid to the collectors of said Company that shall be appointed for receiving the same.

By order of the Board,

JOHN T. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

June 14.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

ALLEN GRIFFITH, & SARAH his wife, of Huntington township, Adams county, having assigned all their real and personal property to the subscriber in trust for the benefit of their Creditors, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said ALLEN GRIFFITH & SARAH his wife, to call with me and settle the same; and those who have any claims, are desired to present the same to me without delay.

☞The subscriber resides in South Middleton township, Cumberland county.

MODE GRIFFITH, *Assignee.*

May 24. 6t

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Good Likenesses as Low as $1!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a permanent Daguerreotype Gallery, in the house formerly kept as a Temperance house in Chambersburg street, a few doors from the Diamond, where he is prepared, at all times, and in all weathers, to take

DAGUERREOTYPES,

in the best style, of all sizes and kinds, and at the lowest rates. If my pictures do not give satisfaction, *there will be no charge.*

☞Give me a call.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

Gettysburg, May 17. 1y

WEBSTER & YINGLING,

(Successors to A. J. Rider,)

WESTMINSTER HOTEL

AND

STAGE OFFICE,

Corner of Main and Court Streets,

WESTMINSTER.

May 24. tf

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS
Located, Bought and Sold.

I have $1,000 to invest in Land Warrants,

Will pay the highest market price, in cash, for Warrants, and will sell Warrants for Soldiers.—Persons wishing to buy Land Warrants or Land, can be supplied.

I Locate Warrants at the lowest prices,

and on the best lands, from actual inspection, also furnishing description of soil, timber &c. &c. in *Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin*, and in all the other Western States—having numerous locating agents there.

Apply personally or by letter to

D. M'CONAUGHY,
S W. Corner Diamond, Gettysburg.

April 12 2m

BOUNTY LANDS.

PERSONS entitled to Bounty Lands under the acts of Congress of the United States, can have their claims promptly and efficiently attended to, by application either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, at his office in Gettysburg. Claimants whose applications have been suspended on account of deficiency in proof, may find it to their advantage to call.

☞The fee charged is $5 in each case, payable upon the delivery of the warrant.

The subscriber will also attend to claims for Pensions for Revolutionary or other services and the location of lands. The sale and purchase of Land Warrants attended to, and the highest cash price paid for the same.

R. G. McCREARY, *Attorney at Law.*

May 17 tf

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 00 to	4 12
Wheat,	98 to	1 00
Rye,	75 to	78
Corn,	58 to	62
Oats,	38 to	42
Beef Cattle,	7 00 to	8 75

NEW GOODS.

WM. W. PAXTON has constantly on hand, at his Store in Gettysburg, a very large and full assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

of Eastern and Home manufacture, which he is selling at extremely low prices, and can suit all customers in sizes, quality and prices.

Silk Hats for $1.
Moleskin $4, fine quality, Phil'a. make.
Slouch Mole Hats, 50 cents to $1.
Slouch Fur Hats, from $1 to 3.
Leghorn and Braid Hats of all sizes, for Men, Boys and Children.
Gentlemens' Boots, $1 87½.
Very best Home made, $3 75.
Ladies Shoes from 31¼ cts. to $1 37½.
Ladies Gaiters, all colors, warranted.

A very large assortment of Children's Shoes of every description and style.

Come one, come all, you can be suited, arrangements are made to furnish all goods promptly in our line of business. Call TWO DOORS below the Post Office, in Chambersburg street.

June 7.

☞*THE RICHEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF*

FANCY GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS PLACE,

HAS just been received by SCHICK, and is now opening at his Store in South Baltimore street. The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices, both of which cannot but please, he feels fully assured. Among his stock will be found

LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS,

such as Silks, Satins, Poplins, Tissues, Bereges, Berege de Laines, Lawns, Alpacas, Bombazines, Ginghams, Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, and Calicoes in great variety. Also,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Sattinets, Tweeds, Cottonades, Nankeen, Linen Check, Vestings, of all sorts, &c. In short his stock is very large, and embraces all in his line.

☞Call and judge for yourselves—no trouble to show goods.

April 12. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE lot of *GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE*, which I will sell 30 per cent. cheaper than any house in town.

March 29. A. ARNOLD.

Bonnets and Dress Goods.

AN additional supply of Gimp and Straw Bonnets, Berage de Laine, Poplins, and Dotted Swiss for Ladies' Dresses, just received and for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

April 26 *Sign Red Front.*

CLOTHING--CLOTHING.

THE undersigned is now making up a cheaper and better assortment of CLOTHING than has ever been brought to this place. Call and see, as he is determined to undersell any and every establishment in town.

March 29. ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the TAILORING business, at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the public's patronage. Garments made in the shortest time possible. ☞The New York and Philadelphia *Fall and Winter Fashions* have just been received.

Oct 20.

WHEAT WANTED.

I will take WHEAT at a fair price, delivered at my MILL, in payment for old debts, or in exchange for goods.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Feb. 2. tf

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of

T. WARREN & SON.

March 1. tf

HARDWARE & SADDLERY, an additional supply just received at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

May 31. *Sign Red Front.*

BOARDS AND SHINGLES.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, RIVER BOARDS, CHESTNUT and OAK SHINGLES—*for CASH only.*

☞All those indebted to me of long standing, either by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment this spring, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

GEO ARNOLD.

March 22.

SHINGLES--SHINGLES.

A fine lot of Oak Shingles just received, and will be sold cheap by *A. ARNOLD*

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill* in Germany township.

May 10. GEO. ARNOLD.

LOOK HERE!

HOSIERY, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Edgings and Laces, Bobinets, Book & Mull Muslins, Irish Linen, Black Silk Lace and Fringe, &c. &c., to be had in great variety at

April 12. SCHICK'S.

DRY GOODS.

AN additional supply received and opened this week at FAHNESTOCK'S.

May 31. *Sign Red Front.*

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have on hand a large lot of SHINGLES, and will continue to keep at all times a supply of the same, of the choicest kind, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

GRIFFITH & KAUFMAN.

Fendersville, May 24 tf

NOTICE.

THE account of Michael Bucher, Trustee of certain creditors of JOHN LILLY, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed Monday the 16th of August next, for the hearing and confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

WM. W. PAXTON, *Prothy*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 31, 1852. } 1t

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of John Hanes, Esq., Assignee of the estate and effects of ABRAHAM HANES, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and said Court has appointed Monday the 16th of August next, for the hearing and confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

WM. W. PAXTON, *Prothy*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 31, 1852. } 1t

For Sale, cheap,

A GOOD SECOND-HAND **SULKEY.**

May 17. GEO. ARNOLD.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every variety and cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

SPRING GOODS
AT
FAHNESTOCK'S.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would again inform their friends and the Public, that they have just returned from the Cities with their usually Large, Cheap, and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, to which they invite the attention of purchasers—consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs,

CEDAR WARE, &c.

Our stock of Dress Goods, to which the Ladies are particularly invited, is the largest and prettiest ever offered—

Bereige de Laines, Popleins, M. de Laines, Lawns, Silks, Bereige, Tissues, Alpacas, &c.

To the Gentlemen we offer the Largest and Cheapest Assortment of

Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Kent, Jeans, Cords, Valencias, Cottonades, and Pants Stuff of every variety. Also, Ready-made LINEN COATS,

CARPETS AND MATTING.

A fine assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificials, Fans, and Dress Trimmings of every variety.

Ladies' Shoes,
Palm, Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Domestics of all kinds and Prices,
Groceries cheaper than ever,
Queensware, Dye Stuffs, and Cedar Ware, &c., &c.

The attention of the public is also directed to our very large and general assortment of

HARDWARE;

the largest stock ever offered, which will be sold very low. Also, our complete Stock of

Saddlery, Shoe Findings; Oils and Paints
Glass, Nails, and every variety of

COACH TRIMMINGS.

We ask our friends to give us a call and examine our Stock, as we flatter ourselves that we can please them as heretofore in Pretty and Cheap Goods.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

April 12.

NEW ARRIVAL OF
SPRING GOODS
At the Farmers' Cheap Store.

A. B. KURTZ has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large and very desirable lot of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

He would invite the attention of the LADIES to his complete assortment of Dress Silks, Berege de Laine, very rich styles, Silk Poplins, Plain and Figured Alpaccas, new style, Mous. de Laines, Lawns, Silk Tissue, Berege, plain and figured, &c. Also, Ginghams, Checks, Muslins, Tickings; Sheeting, Calicoes, &c &c.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Cloth, Cassimere, Summer Cloths and Vestings in great variety; also, Linen & Cotton Pant Stuff, at all prices; a very handsome assortment of Goods for BOYS' WEAR.

CARPETING.

A very large lot of Carpeting, varying in price from 12½ to $1.00. Call and look at it, if you want to buy or not—no trouble to show our Goods.

QUEENSWARE.

Our assortment of Queensware is admitted to be the cheapest in the County. I am receiving a large addition to my former stock—Glassware of every description direct from the manufacturer's.

GROCERIES

From the Phila. North American, of June 22.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The news of the nomination, by the Whig Convention, of General Winfield Scott, for the Presidency of the United States, was received here, as, no doubt, it will be everywhere, with a warm and universal enthusiasm. In doors and out, far and near, but one voice seemed to go up from the glad, excited hearts of all, and expressed a proud satisfaction that the devoted public services of a long life illustrated by deeds reflecting imperishable glory upon the nation, was about to be rewarded with the highest meed in the gift of a free and grateful people.

Brilliant as has been his past career, curiosity to know and appreciate the man will be increased by the near prospect of his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic; and without space or time to do more for the present, we present our readers with a bare summary of the chief incidents in the military history of General Scott. It may be well, however, to state, by way of preface, that he was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13th, 1786—that he lost his father in 1791, and in 1803, when he was but seventeen years old, his mother; being thus left an orphan upon the very threshhold of active life One who well knew him, says, that at this period, though a youth, his character was distinctly formed. He was full of hope, with a heart open and kind to all the world, warm with affection towards his friends, with no idea that he had or deserved to have an enemy, and animated by a just sense of honor, and a generous ambition of honest fame. In 1806 he was admitted to the bar of his native State, having pursued his legal studies at William and Mary College, and afterwards under the direction of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., since distinguished as one of the chief ornaments of the bar and State of Virginia. In 1807, Scott emigrated to South Carolina, with a view to practice in the Courts of Charleston; but while waiting for admission, under a law requiring practitioners to have a year's residence in the Commonwealth, the aggressions of certain European powers, especially England, upon the commerce of the United States, reached a crisis, and the young barrister, impelled by a spirit of patriotism and of indignant resentment at the wrongs inflicted on his country, volunteered as a member of a Petersburg troop of horse, that had been called out under the proclamation of the President forbidding the harbors of the United States to British vessels of war. This order of the Government was owing to the attack on the United States frigate Chesapeake, and the cavalry force to which Scott was attached was stationed near Lynnhaven Bay. His duty here was soon ended; but renewed difficulties with England required an increase of the American army; and having applied for a commission, in the event of an enlargement, he was appointed in May, 1808, a Captain of Light Artillery. War, however, was delayed until repeated outrages upon the dignity of the United States, committed by England under a claim to "search the ships and impress the seamen of neutral nations," obliged the Government to resort to arms. During the fierce political controversies of this exciting period, Scott was, in act and opinion, a Jeffersonian democrat, supporting the election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency, and from the attack on the Chesapeake to the declaration of war, advocating war measures with his voice and his pen.

Nothing material occurs in his fortunes from this time until the commencement of the war in 1812, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the Second Artillery, and arrived on the Niagara frontier with the companies of Towson and Barker. He was stationed at Black Rock to protect the Navy Yard there. Soon after, the attack on Queenstown Heights was planned, with a view to dispossess the British of the fort and village, and thereby to gain a lodgment for the American troops on the Canada shore; the invasion of that territory being the leading object of the Northern campaign. Scott reached the point of operations by a forced march thro' mud and rain, just as the arrangements were completed, and volunteered his services to General Van Rensselaer.

It was at a critical juncture of this fight, when the American forces, driven back and routed by vastly superior numbers, that Scott rallied his few men for a final stand against the enemy. "Mounting," says his biographer, "a log in front of his much diminished band, he thus addressed them:—'The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock must come, and there is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war. Hull's surrender must be redeemed. Let us then die, arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and their country's wrongs. Who dare to stand?' 'All!' was the answering cry." Though the result of this gallant movement was our ultimate capitulation, with the honors of war conceded, it could not have been otherwise with thirteen hundred against three hundred men. But it happily exhibits the heroic, self-devoted spirit of Scott, whose speech on the occasion would have been worthy of Leonidas, at Thermopylæ, or Bruce, at Bannockburn. It was after this battle that Scott exerted himself so nobly and successfully to prevent the hanging for treason of a number of Irishmen, naturalized citizens of the United States, who had been taken prisoners in the surrender of Jamestown. His brave, magnanimous conduct on this occasion is worthy of immortal honor. It is said of him "that he saw the war close without the execution of one native citizen in British hands, while the lives of many adopted citizens, taken prisoners in fighting the battles of our country, were, by his firmness, saved from an ignominious death."

With the engagement at Queenstown closed Scott's military operations in 1812, on the Northern frontier. In the early part of 1813, he rejoined the army at Fort Niagara, as Adjutant General to Dearborn, then chief in command. In the subsequent attack on Fort George, Scott led the advance, and after a furious fight of twenty minutes, the foe, fifteen hundred strong, gave ground, and fled in dismay before the resistless valor of our young leader. He was the first to enter the gates of the fort, and pressing impetuously forward, seized and tore down with his own hand the British flag that was waving above the walls.

In 1814 he was made a Brigadier-General, and the next important action in which we behold him, is that of Chippewa The force of the Americans was 1,900, against 2,100, more than half of whom were the veterans of the Peninsular war, the flower of the British army. Scott's men had never seen service—but he courted the unequal strife. Filled with martial ardor, and ambitious for his country's glory, he mailed himself for the conflict. After a deadly encounter, in which he was everywhere along his line, encouraging his troops, he pursued his routed adversary, at the point of the bayonet, into his intrenchments. The killed of the English was 503. Only two days after the battle of Chippewa, July 7th, 1813, he forced the passage of the Chippewa, and compelled the enemy under General Riall, to retreat upon Burlington Heights. On the 25th of July, he met Riall, whose force was now 3,000 strong, at Lundy's Lane. Scott's brigade was reduced by losses to 1,300 men. In spite of this immense disparity of strength, he determined to fight. The encounter was fierce and desperate. Their intrepid leader, foremost in every post of danger, nerved the devoted little band of Americans to unparalleled efforts, and they sustained with unshaken valor the whole weight of the enemy's superior numbers. Night overtook the combat, and the desperate strife was continued by the light of the moon. Scott had two horses killed under him, and been wounded in the side by a bullet. But in no wise subdued, he rushed into the contest on foot and continued to the end in the thickest of the fight. At length, at nine o'clock, General Brown's arrival on the ground, with reinforcements, brought the struggle to a close. The victory was singularly brilliant, but dearly won. Besides the loss of 743 men—a far greater proportion of our troops than fell at Buena Vista—Scott had his shoulder dreadfully shattered, and received a bullet in his side.—From these wounds he has never since fully recovered; and there is British lead in his body which he will carry to his grave. He was borne on a litter from the field to Buffalo, thence to Geneva, and afterwards journeyed slowly to this city, whither he repaired for surgical aid.

Passing over the intermediate scenes in his life, embracing the Black Hawk and Seminole or Florida wars, which he conducted with consummate skill, we come to that brilliant series of military movements and successes, commencing with the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and terminating with his entrance, at the head of a victorious army, into the city of Mexico. These events are fresh in the memory of the people, and it is scarcely necessary to detail them here.—All know that the progress of the American troops, under Scott's command, from the moment they embarked at Vera Cruz, until the campaign was closed with the capture of the capital of the Mexican Republic, was one unbroken and glorious succession of victories. The glittering chain of triumphs dazzles the vision of historic review with the splendid glories of Vera Cruz, Contreras, Cherubusco, Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the city of Mexico. No page of martial annals presents so continuous a scene of conquest, or shines with the lustre of an equal valor on the part of a regular and volunteer soldiery, or similar skill, boldness, heroic firmness, and generous magnanimity in a leader.

The bearing of General Scott in the great battle of Cherubusco, distinguished him throughout the entire war, and a description of it will suffice to exhibit the important part he bore in every contest. "It is conceded," remarks his biographer, "by the best military authorities, that this decisive victory was chiefly owing to the prompt and masterly arrangements of the commander-in-chief, both before and during the engagement, and that to him, therefore, belongs the principal credit of this most glorious achievement of the American arms. But besides the military skill exhibited on the whole of this bloody day, ending with this terrible battle, Gen. Scott displayed all the fire and heroic temper of his youth. The brilliant genius and courage that impelled his great efforts at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, here blazed out afresh with renewed lustre. The contagion of his example of lofty courage and impetuous enthusiasm spread through and fired the whole army. Never did Gen. Scott's noble appearance and conduct produce a greater influence upon his men than on this memorable day Mounted on a fiery charger, in the midst of his conquering troops, directing in person all the brilliant evolutions of the various divisions of the army, dashing from column to column amid the pitiless peltings of the iron hail, and the ringing shouts of the victors, and despatching his orders in all directions with unparalleled celerity; the illustrious commander-in-chief, covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and wounded in the desperate strife, was regarded by all as the guardian genius of the hour, the protecting ægis of the army, the unconquerable hero who was never vanquished, whose banners never trailed in defeat, but the sword of whose mighty arm always led the way to triumphant victory."

Speaking of the entrance into the city of Mexico, the same writer says:

"During the night, Santa Anna, finding all further resistance vain, withdrew the remnant of his army from the city, and on the morning of the 14th our troops entered the Grand Plaza. The American flag was hoisted from the top of the National Palace, and at the same moment, General Scott, dressed in full uniform, at the head of his staff, rode through the victorious columns, amidst the vociferous acclamations of the conquerors, while the band of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, struck up the inspiring air of Yankee Doodle."

Thus closed, in a blaze of glory, the last act in the splendid military drama, in which Winfield Scott enacted the leading part.—The sketch we have given of his career is necessarily meagre and imperfect, without allusion to those incidents and consequences of the main events of it, which might heighten its effect to the eye of the beholder, and invest it with an appropriate moral grandeur and impressiveness. In concluding this feeble recapitulation of the most prominent exploits in the professional career of the great General and loyal patriot who has just been nominated for the highest office to which his grateful countrymen can exalt him, we may happily introduce here the following tribute to his character, which is the more interesting as being a voluntary offering to merit, by a great and good man, at a time and on an occasion when no motive of party spirit could have operated. In a lecture on war, delivered by that late eminent divine, the Rev. W. E. Channing, in 1838, this language is used:—

* * * * "Much, also, is due to the beneficent influence of Gen. Scott. To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military energy and daring, the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field which placed him in the first rank of soldiers, have been obscured by the purer and more lasting glory of a pacificator, and friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, Gen. Scott has made the expiation. In his recent mission to the disturbed borders of our country, he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the generosity and nobleness of his character, by moral influence, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all, with whom he had to do, the obligations of justice, humanity and religion. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame; and I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute and the brightest ornament of a public man."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 28, 1852.

Whig Standard Bearers.

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly.
DR. D. MELLINGER.
Commissioner.
JOHN MICKLEY, Jr.
Auditor.
JOHN DICKSON, Jr.
Director of Poor.
PETER SMITH.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM.

The Whig National Convention having placed in nomination those distinguished citizens, WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, we have placed their names at our mast-head, and shall "do battle" for them in the coming contest, with all the energy in our power. Our individual preferences were rather for that distinguished citizen, who now presides over our country with a dignity, and prudence, and firmness, which have earned for him the title of the "Model President"; but, governed by the principle which has ever actuated us, we surrender our individual preferences to the voice of the majority of our fellow Whigs, as expressed by them in Convention, feeling assured that what has been done, was done by them for the good of the common cause.

And we can support WINFIELD SCOTT not only with pleasure, but enthusiasm.—The noble and gallant soldier—his manly heart beats high with devotion to his country, its interests and its glory—and never was a breast bared to danger with more self-sacrifice than that of Winfield Scott, when it was necessary to sustain the honor and glory of his country. But his splendid military career, familiar as "household words" though it be, throughout the length and breadth of this great land, and indeed of the civilized world, is not all there is to commend him: he has in repeated instances displayed civic qualifications and rendered important civil services, which, although obscured, in some degree, by the brilliancy of his military achievements, yet stand forth in bold relief as splendid specimens of high intellectual reputation as a diplomatist.—But why multiply words? Who is there in all this broad land, who has not heard of WINFIELD SCOTT, and whose heart beats not with increased pulsation at the mention of his glorious deeds, and his devoted patriotism? None. His name has ever been in the mouths of his countrymen; and they will rush forward with enthusiasm, to pay that debt of gratitude for his eminent services, which they have it at last in their power to do.

The candidate for Vice President, WM. A. GRAHAM, is one of the noble spirits of the South. He is from North Carolina, and one of her most talented and respected sons. He was twice elected her Governor; was also her Representative in the Senate of the U. States; and now holds a seat in the Cabinet of our "Model President" FILLMORE, as Secretary of the Navy. Of his nomination, the National Intelligencer remarks:—"Nor could it have fallen on a more worthy gentleman in all the broad land; a Statesman experienced in the Senate and in the Cabinet, of high intelligence, of the most scrupulous honor, and unsullied character. He is the type of the virtuous and modest old North State, and his name will be a tower of strength there, and wherever his *pure character* is or shall be known."

Such are our candidates; and with what pride, and satisfaction, and success, we can rally to their support, the *ides* of November will tell.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

This noble and interesting document, as it passed the Convention, by a vote of four to one, and then unanimously, will be found in another column. There were some members of Convention, who were opposed to laying any platform; but it was very evident that a declaration of principles was required, before the great body of the Whigs could be led to the support of any man, in the present crisis of affairs. And such an one as they did form, rallies every true Whig in its support. Look at it. Is there a principle there, to which any Whig can object? None. We are proud of it. We are proud of the men who were before the Convention—*any one of whom* would have taken his stand upon that platform, and any one of whom would have done honor to the Presidential Chair. The selection of a man has been made, and a platform of principles laid down; and that man and those priciples are noble and glorious, and must receive the enthusiastic support of every true Whig! Not only so! But where is there a Democrat, who can say aught against that declaration of principles, and that scarred Hero of a hundred battles, whose military fame and patriotism are bywords throughout the civilized world?—From the ranks of those who are now enrolled under the Democratic standard, will go forth many a gallant heart, to add his voice and energy to the thousands upon thousands who are now "making the welkin ring" with shouts for the gallant SCOTT!

Whig State Convention.

The Delegates to the Whig State Convention, assembled in Philadelphia on the 19th inst., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in the room of Judge Coulter, deceased. On account of the absence of many of the Delegates at the National Convenion, not more than one-half were present. Two ballots, however, were had, without success; when the Convention adjourned until Monday last—on which day JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong county, received the nomination, and was unanimously declared the candidate.

On the first ballot, Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER received 12 votes—being the highest any one received. His name was then withdrawn, but renewed on Monday; when a letter was received from him, respectfully declining the honor, on the ground of the very pleasant position in which he now is, and an unwillingness to part with the people of his Judicial district.

☞The Baltimore Sun of Monday says, that on the Saturday night previous, a fellow offered at Barnum's refreshment saloon a $10 counterfeit note on the Bank of Gettysburg. He was about being arrested, but escaped. We think there must be some mistake about this, as counterfeit notes on our Bank are not known to be in existence.

☞From all points of the compass we are receiving accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the intelligence of the nominations of Scott and Graham. The ratification meetings bring out all the Whigs, no matter what their previous preferences; and the loud huzza, and cheering congratulation, give evidence that the noble old Hero of Chippewa is strong in the affections of a grateful people! He is marching on to another of those glorious victories for which he has become so world-renowned!

☞The Fourth of July Pictorial Brother Jonathan is on our table. It is filled with matter and engravings appropriate to the glorious Fourth—and amongst them spirited sketches of the first battles of the Revolution, and *fac similes* of the signatures of the officers of the Revolution, the Presidents, and the Signers of the Declaration. It is quite an interesting paper; and is for sale by our neighbor KELLER KURTZ.

☞The steamer America sailed from Boston on Wednesday, for England, with 80 passengers and $300,000 in specie! We live in hopes that with Gen. Scott for our President, and the right kind of a Congress, this system of draining our specie from us, to pay foreigners what we should pay our own citizens, will cease.

☞The Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday with Liverpool dates to 12th instant. She brings no political news of consequence. Mr. Fergus O'Connor had been sent to the lunatic asylum for disorderly behavior in the House of Commons. Cotton was very firm, with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs dull.

☞George Peabody, Esq. the eminent American banker, of London, is a native of Danvers, Mass., and was a prominent citizen of Baltimore before taking up his residence in England. He has lately made a present to his native town (Danvers), of $20,000, to found a Lyceum and Public Library there. The announcement was made at a centennial town celebration on the 16th inst., and was received with thunders of applause.

☞On Monday last, a colored boy in the employ of Professor Monkur, in Baltimore, was burned to death by his clothes taking fire from a camphine lamp, which he was filling without extinguishing the light. It is very singular that there should be such carelessness in this matter, after the constant accidents occurring.

Damages for a Bad Road.—The widow of Dr. Flanders has recovered from the town of Sheffield, Vermont, $1,000 damages for the death of her husband by the upsetting of a stage, in consequence of the narrowness of the road.

☞The National Intelligencer, after speaking in high terms of the "platform" laid down by the Convention, proceeds to say:

"To the principles thus affirmed by the Convention, the two other distinguished citizens voted for, in competition with the nominee, were known to be not only equally attached with him, but also have taken, in the course of events, a far more active part in advancing and carrying them into execution than the position of General Scott, at the head of the army, could have allowed him to do. Justly admiring the noble position taken and maintained, to the extent of his splendid powers, in the hour of the greatest peril, by the giant statesman of the East, there will be many minds surprised, and many hearts afflicted that his claims should be set aside by the Convention in favor of a candidate deemed more available than he. But a statesman reads history to little purpose who is not prepared for any political fortune. Cato lost the election of Pretor, and that of Consul, but his fame did not suffer by these failures. Nor will it be less a matter of more subdued regret of a perhaps yet larger number, far and near, who have observed the course of the sagacious statesman and true man, who so happily and prosperously for his country, and with so much enviable renown to himself, now guides the helm of State. But, for President Fillmore, however well he may have earned the honor which has been withheld from him to bestow upon another, no regrets need be felt; for he has within his breast that peace which conscious rectitude of purpose confers, and of which no want of appreciation of himself by others can ever divest him.

"With such competitors arrayed with himself in the great council of the Whig party, the preference which has been given to the nominee must be regarded as a civil honor yet greater than the laurels which he of late so valiantly won at the head of the gallant armies of his country."

☞The cordial satisfaction, says the Baltimore American, with which the nomination of Gen. SCOTT for the Presidency is hailed by the Whigs throughout the country, has an appropriate counterpart in the dissatisfaction which that event has caused among our political opponents. No doubt the partisans of Gen. PIERCE would have found fault with any candidate that the Whig Convention might have selected; but at present their hostility is mingled with indications of particular alarm.

The great popularity of Gen. SCOTT may well produce consternation in the ranks of his opponents.—They are well aware of its overwhelming strength, and they cannot but feel a presentiment that every day from now to the day of election must add to its force and extent. The swelling tide of the popular enthusiasm in behalf of this illustrious warrior is destined to sweep over the country, bearing down before it the bulwarks and embankments of merely political and partisan opposition.

☞The Whig Ratification Meeting held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, to respond to the nominations of the late Whig Convention, proved to be a most cheering demonstration. So vast an assemblage, and such unbounded enthusiasm, (as we learn from the Philadelphia American,) has not been manifested in Philadelphia since the great Whig ratification meeting held in the same place in 1848. Not less than twenty thousand persons were assembled within the precincts of the Square, and this multitude was augmented from time to time by the arrival of delegations from various outer districts, bearing banners and transparencies with appropriate inscriptions, and accompanied by bands of music. Every where the utmost gratification was evident at the result of the Convention.

The multitude in attendance was such as to make it necessary to organize two meetings. Over one of them John B. Myers, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents; and over the other James Traquair, Esq.

The speakers were Judge Conrad, Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, Col. Netherland, Ballard Preston, of Kentucky, G. B. Duncan, of Louisiana, Mr. Cobb, of Mississippi, Mr. Norton, of Ohio, Judge Jessup, Gov. Johnston, and others.

Good Joke.—It is currently reported that when a committee of Democrats at Washington, waited on Commodore Stockton, and invited him to address a meeting to "ratify" the nomination of Gen. Pierce, he expressed his great astonishment that they should ask him to speak in support of such a man as Pierce—a man whom he had scarcely ever heard of. He added that all he had heard of him showed that he entertained a set of principles every one of which almost Com. Stockton was opposed to. He thought it very strange to be asked to speak in favor of such a nomination.—*Tren. Gaz.*

☞Another painful accident from camphine, occured in Philadelphia on Monday evening. Mrs. Wm. Warner, with a babe in her arms, proceeded to put the children to bed, accompanied up stairs by her little daughter, aged 6 years, carrying a camphine lamp. On the way up, the child let the lamp fall, and the inflammable contents instantly exploded and enveloped the unfortunate child in flames. She was horribly burned, and died in three hours after. Mrs. Warner, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, had her hands very badly burnt, and she is now in a state of mind bordering on distraction.

Mr. Webster.—The New York Tribune says:—"The intellectual greatness of Mr. Webster is denied or questioned by none. We consider him the ablest man now in public life in any country. He is a debater of unsurpassed force, some of whose massive orations will endure and be admired for ages."

☞The Ratification meeting in Monument Square, Baltimore, on Monday night, presented one of the densest throngs which has ever on any occasion been gathered there. The hearty assent, says the American, with which the nominations of Scott and Graham were received in the Convention, appeared to be fully participated in by the Whigs of the city and the strangers from all parts of the Union who were sojourners in Baltimore. Eloquent speeches were delivered, and the unanimity, enthusiasm, and hearty endorsement of the sentiments uttered, gave the strongest evidence of the spirit and determination with which the Whigs will enter upon the approaching contest.

☞The most intense enthusiasm prevailed at Pittsburg, when the news arrived there of the nomination of Gen. Scott.—The city was in a fever of excitement—fireworks, music and hurras. A salute of 50 guns was fired at sun-down, and at night an immense ratification meeting was held.

☞The Whigs of Fulton had their County Convention on Monday last. Maj. Rowland Austin, John H. Filler and James G. Lyon were appointed Congressional Conferees, with instructions to support Dr. S. E. DUFFIELD, of McConnellsburg, for Congress.

☞Gen. SCOTT, it is stated, will not resign his situation as Commander-in-chief, unless elected President, and, in that event, will follow the example of Gen. Taylor, by resigning, to take effect in March. Mr. GRAHAM will also continue in his office as Secretary of the Navy.

☞A National Agricultural Convention assembled at Washington City on Thursday last, and organized a National Agricultural Society. Judge Watts, of Pennsylvania, was the temporary Chairman of the Convention, and afterwards appointed one of the Vice President. Twenty-three States were represented by 154 delegates. A Constitution was adopted, and the Society went into regular organization.

☞The annual Commencement at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, will take place on Wednesday next. On Thursday, the annual distribution of premiums will take place at St. Joseph's.

☞Mr. Clay is very low, and it is thought cannot now long survive. His son, Mr. Thomas Clay, is with him in constant attendance.

Emigrants Returning from the Plains.—On the 12th instant forty or fifty California emigrants, after a journey of three or four hundred miles over the Plains, returned to St. Louis, having lost several of their friends by cholera. Among them was a woman, with two children, whose husband fell a victim to the disease. One company of thirty-nine men lost thirteen; another company lost fifteen; and next another company of forty persons lost five, and all but one were attacked by the epidemic. It is stated that several hundreds have taken the back track, and being nearly destitute of means, will find it difficult to reach their homes. The Indians were, fortunately, very friendly.

Shocking Accident from a Camphine Lamp.—In Albany, on Saturday evening, a camphine lamp in the grocery of Michael Byrne exploded, burning several persons who were in the store at the time. A daughter of Mr. Byrne was filling the lamp while it was lighted, and the fluid took fire. The names of the persons burned are as follows:—Michael Burns, hands and face slightly; Mrs Burns, hands, arms and face slightly, narrowly escaping death, as her dress caught fire from the burning fluid; Ellen Burns, daughter of the above, back, face, neck, chest, hand and arms severely, if not fatally; another daughter of the above, hands, arms and face badly burned, and lost most of her hair; Mr. Moore, hands slightly; Jas. McEntee, leg badly.

Death by Chloroform.—On Friday evening last, at Stamford, Connecticut, Mrs. Nathaniel Weed, wishing to have a tooth extracted, requested that chloroform should be administered. The dentist complied with her desire, but she hardly commenced inhaling the fumes when she sunk back upon the sofa and expired.

Murder by a Mob.—The Cincinnati Sun states that on the 14th an infuriated crowd of Irishmen tore down the jail in the little town of Falmouth, forty miles up the Licking river, and murdered the jailor. The Kentuckians in the neighborhood assembled, armed with guns, and dispersed the mob by firing into it, killing and wounding seven of those engaged. It appears an Irishman had been imprisoned for some offence; hence the mob. Great excitement, it is said, prevailed among the Kentuckians, and the Irish inhabitants were compelled to evacuate the city.

Balloon Ascension on Horseback.—Mons. Petin, the inventor of a new aerial machine, has announced his intention to make a balloon ascension on horseback, during the celebration of the 4th of July, in New York.

The Colonization Cause.—On the 4th instant, the Hon. Mr. Stanly introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to distribute among the several States the fourth instalment of the deposites of the public money, as directed by the act of 1836, to be devoted to colonization purposes. The share coming to Maryland would be $518,612; to Virginia, $752,809; to Pennsylvania, $955,838; to Delaware, $95,583; and to North Carolina, $477,919.

Killed by Lightning.—Benjamin B. Johnston, of Philadelphia county, was killed by lightning on the 17th inst., while returning from prayer meeting The electric fluid was attracted by a metallic buckle on his hat band.

☞Dr. J. S. Smith, a colored physician, who received his medical education at Pittfield, Mass., and has resided several years in Liberia, says, "I do not think that a colored man, an African, can be so comfortably situated, politically and socially, anywhere under the broad canopy of heaven, as in Liberia."

Enthusiastic Whig Demonstration—Procession and Music—Speeches from Gen. Scott, Secretary Graham, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Without public notice, or apparently previous concert, several thousands of our citizens, with a fine band of music, marched in procession this evening along Pennsylvania avenue, to the residence of General Scott. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and loud and prolonged cheers were given. General Scott appeared at the balcony and addressed the assemblage as follows:

Gentlemen: This is the first political greeting I have ever received. This manifestation of your kindness touches my heart deeply, coming as it does from my near neighbors and friends. My residence in the City of Washington has been very agreeable to myself. This city was laid out under the eye and direction of the immortal Washington, and I trust the prosperity of the city will continue to advance with the growth of the Union until it becomes every way worthy of the Union, and of him whose name it bears.

I trust, gentlemen, that so long as I shall continue amongst you, the same friendly relations will be cultivated, whether I continue to occupy the position of a soldier or shall be elevated to that of Chief Magistrate.

Gentlemen, the high honor which the Baltimore Convention has conferred upon me, over my illustrious and friendly rivals—the Chief Magistrate of the country and Secretary of State, already known to fame—was wholly unmerited, and will be a cause for my making still greater efforts to merit the approbation of my country and of that Convention.

I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people shall be heard.—Whether it shall confirm the action of the convention or not, I shall be satisfied, for I know that it will be conferred upon a man deserving your confidence and support. In whatever position I may be placed, it shall continue to be the great aim of my life to discharge my duty to my country.

If I should be elevated to that distinguished position for which I have been named, I shall seek so to conduct myself as to merit the confidence which you have so kindly bestowed upon me, in advance.—Gentlemen, you find me greatly fatigued and exhausted, and for the present I can only thank you for this kind congratulation. The first of the kind which I have ever received, and bid you all a good night.

After enthusiastic cheers, the procession proceeded to Secretary Graham's, where, in response to patriotic music and loud calls, that gentleman appeared and made a neat and brief address.

President Fillmore was next visited by the assemblage, and after some delightful music by the band, he came out and delivered a brief but patriotic address, in which he alluded handsomely to the rising and setting sun. His remarks were received with tremendous applause.

They next proceeded to Secretary Corwin's dwelling, but to the cheers and music there was no reply.

Senator Mangum came next on the route, and the procession having halted, he came forward, and addressed them. He alluded to Bunker Hill, and eulogized General Scott in the highest terms. He pledged old North Carolina to his support, and had no doubt but a grateful country would elevate him to the Chief Magistracy.

Mr. Webster was then visited. He had retired, but opened his window and said: You have been engaged in the performance of a public duty—the selection of a man for the office of President of the United States. It has happened my name was before that convention. Their choice has fallen upon another, probably for the best.

One thing he could assure them; in principle and practice he remained unchanged. No man in the assemblage would sleep better than he would to-night, and in the morning, God willing, he would rise with the lark, and though the lark was a better songster than himself, he would not rise with more jocund heart to greet the purplings of the East. He thanked them for the kind compliment they paid him, and bade them a good night.

On passing Brown's Hotel, loud cheers were given for N. K. Hall, Postmaster General, but probably on account of his recent severe affliction that gentleman did not appear. The assemblage then dispersed in excellent order. MERCURY.

Tragedy at Dunkirk.—Quite a tragedy has been enacted at Dunkirk, as we learn from the Buffalo papers. On the evening of the 14th inst., some two thousand of the inhabitants rose *en masse* and attacked the house of Henry Tiles, foreman in the New York and Erie Railroad machine shop, and having captured him lynched him and burnt his house to the ground. Tiles had endeavored to extort money from a man named Isaac Smith, by charging him with a criminal offence, and on the false oath of Tiles' wife, Smith was arrested, tried and acquitted. Smith took it so much to heart, that he committed suicide on the 13th inst.,—first shooting himself, and then cutting his throat. Tiles' wife thereupon confessed her perjury. On the facts getting wind, the inhabitants rose as above. Tiles is in their custody and serious disturbances are apprehended.

Seizure of Liquor in Minnesota.—The Maine Liquor law having gone into effect in Minnesota, the authorities of St. Paul, a few days ago, arrested a man named Gatchel, seized and confiscated $4,000 worth of liquor he had brought from Chicago, and fined him $20 and costs.

Two Youthful Hearts, &c.—The Auburn Advertiser chronicles the marriage of Asaph Morse, of Moravia, in Cayuga county, a revolutionary soldier, aged 91, to Cynthia Whittaker, of Lock, in the same county, aged 82, a relic of the same glorious period.

Material Aid to Kossuth.—The N. Y. Tribune sums up the amount of material aid secured to Kossuth since his arrival in the United States, making the sum of $90,000. This is a small sum with which to begin to revolutionize Europe.

☞Stephen Watt, of Dana, another of the few remaining revolutionary soldiers, died on Friday of last week, at the advanced age of 99 years.

☞Louis Napoleon gets a salary of $2,310,000 a year, or 7¼ cents a second.

☞A man, convicted of murdering a constable in St. Louis, has been sentenced to the penitentiary *for ninety-nine years.*

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1852 and paid to collectors on or before *Tuesday the 29th day of June next*; and Collectors are hereby required to make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day.

☞ Collectors will be required to make payment to the County Treasurer on or before *Friday the 2d of July next*,—otherwise they will not be entitled to any abatement. It will be the duty of Collectors to call upon individuals personally.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, JACOB GRIEST, ABRAHAM REEVER, } *Comm'rs.*
Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*
Commissioners' Office, April 26, 1852. td

NOTICE.

Estate of Jane Bayly, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JANE BAYLY, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞ The first named Executor resides in Cumberland township, Adams county; the latter in Green township, Franklin county.

JOSEPH BAYLY, ROBERT BLACK, } *Ex'rs.*
May 3. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Frenica Hoover, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FRENICA HOOVER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle with him; and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

N. B. He can be found at Mr. Middlecoff's Store.

JACOB F. HOOVER, *Adm'r.*
May 10. 6t

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Directors of the Public Schools of South Ward, in the Borough of York, will receive proposals for a Teacher of the MALE HIGH SCHOOL, located in said Ward. Applicants are requested to send their applications in writing to the undersigned, before the *first Monday in July next.*

Applicants will be examined by the Board of Directors, who expect the most satisfactory references as to character, &c.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH GARRETSON, *Sec'y.*
York, June 14. td

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

A. B. KURTZ

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just received the largest and best assortment of BONNETS ever offered to the County, which will be sold lower than by any other establishment.—Call and see—no trouble to show. Don't forget the place—*Kurtz's Cheap Corner.*
March tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a heavy stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which has been selected with great care, in reference to prices, quality, and wants of the community, and which for variety and cheapness, he flatters himself, is unsurpassed by any other stock in the County. Particular attention is invited to an examination.

No charge for showing goods.
April 19. D. MIDDLECOFF.

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

Where the subscribers feeling determined to suit all persons, have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peekskill, and Cabinet Cook Stove, and Air-tight and ten plate Parlor Stoves, of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained.

☞ WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others. Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Wind mill machinery, Castings and Hollow ware, with every article usually made at Foundries can be obtained here.

☞ Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual.

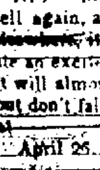
T. WARREN & SON.
Dec. 15. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing Black Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, fancy and plain black Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons; Satin, cloth and fancy vests; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ GREAT EXCITEMENT! AND NO WONDER! *For S. S. McCREARY is selling off all kinds of*



HATS AND CAPS,

At remarkably low prices.

He has a splendid assortment of Fur, Silk, Russia, Kossuth and Slouch Hats, and Caps of the very latest Fashion. And he would most respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves, and be astonished to see the excellence and cheapness of the goods.

S. S. McCREARY.

N. B.—Merchants and others who purchase to sell again, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, if they want to buy goods so as to create an excitement, and make money so fast that it will almost frighten them. So come running, but don't fall. Keep running until you land safe at S. S. McCREARY'S.
April 26. tf

Carpets and Matting.

FAHNESTOCKS have just received and will sell very cheap, the largest stock of Venitian and Ingrain Carpeting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 white and colored Matting, Druggets, Linen Floor Cloth, Oil Carpets & Oil Stair Cloth, ever before offered.
April 26. SIGN RED FRONT.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞ Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. [April 14.

COUNTERPANES, white twill for sale, very low, at *Kurtz's Cheap Corner.*

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

SILKS and Satins, Mousseline de Laines, Alpacas, Cobourgs, SHAWLS, Collars, Gloves, Stockings, &c., &c., are to be had at
April 12. SCHICK'S.

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SMYSER, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.
April 12. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
Dec. 23. tf

WM. H. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, with A. R. Stevenson, Esq., in the North West corner of the Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.
May 10. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door South of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq., deceased.

☞ D. M'Conaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

☞ D. M'C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands*, and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents*, and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage.

☞ Apply personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 4. tf

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

COMMISSIONER for the acknowledgment of Deeds, taking Depositions, &c. for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan and Wisconsin. Particular attention given to Collections, Investments, sale and purchase of Lands, Location of Land Warrants, &c.

All professional business promptly and faithfully attended to.

REFERENCES.

Hon. JAMES COOPER, Pottsville, Pa.
Hon. D. M. SMYSER, Norristown, Pa.
R. G. HARPER, Esq. Gettysburg, Pa.
May 17.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" D. Horner, Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber, " H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert, " H. A. Muhlenberg,
Rev. Robt. Johnston, " M. L. Stoever.

$100 TO $200 PER MONTH!!

THE ABOVE SUM CAN EASILY BE MADE

By any industrious man, of respectable address, who possesses good business qualities, and who can command a small capital (to begin with,) of

FROM 25 TO 50 DOLLARS.

☞ No others need apply. ☜

BY ENGAGING WITH THE SUBSCRIBERS IN THE

BOOK AGENCY BUSINESS

Whose Publications are very Saleable,

AND WHICH THE PEOPLE WILL BUY.

☞ Funds can be forwarded at our risk, if mailed in presence of the Post Master and numbers and dates of the same retained.

☞ No books kept or sold by us of an immoral tendency.

☞ A Wholesale Price List, with Full Directions for operations, will be forwarded on application, Post paid, to

GEO. H. DERBY & CO. Book Publishers.
Buffalo, N. Y. (Not New York.)
June 7.

NEW GOODS!

MORE OF THEM, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!

WM. W. PAXTON has returned from the City with a very large and well selected stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety and style, suitable for the season.

☞ Call at the Store of the "Two Extremes," and you cannot fail to be suited in quantity, quality, and terms.
Gettysburg, May 3. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST received at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner, Berege de Laines of an entire new and rich design

1,000 yds. Lawns, from 10 to 25 cents.
500 " Berege de Laines, at 18¾ to 37½.
500 " Muslin de Laines, at 12½ to 31¼.
1,000 " dark neat style Calico at a FIP.
2,000 " dark neat style Calico at 10, but worth 12½.

☞ These goods are fast colors, and are the best goods for the price ever sold in the county.

I have now, and intend keeping during the coming season, the greatest variety of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to the County, and at the lowest prices. KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.
March 29. tf

REMOVAL & NEW GOODS.

Geo. Arnold

HAS just returned from the City with a large stock of

FRESH GOODS,

embracing every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

plain, striped and figured,
Plain and Figured Silks—all very cheap,
Bonnets, Bonnet Silks and Satins,
Ribbons, Flowers, &c. &c. very cheap,
Alpaccas, black and fancy colors,
M. Delaines, Berege Delaines, Lawns,
Hungarian Grass Cloth
Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.—Also,

SUPERFINE CLOTHS,

Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmarets, Twametta Cloths,
Irmanets, Tweeds, Velvet Cords.

Also—a large lot of

DOMESTICS, of every variety,

A large Stock of

Fresh Groceries, (cheap,)

QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most pleasing terms. ☞ Please call at SELL'S CORNER, if you want BARGAINS. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any Establishment in this place or elsewhere.
April 5. tf

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

OF all sizes, qualities, and styles, for sale at the lowest prices, by
April 19. D. MIDDLECOFF.

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats for sale at KURTZ'S.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Saddlery,
CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,
Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞ We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9. tf

NEW LAMP STORE.

Encourage Young Beginners.

E. C. HUSTLER

WOULD respectfully inform the subscribers of the "Sentinel," particularly such as reside in Adams County, that he has lately opened a Store at *No. 365½ North Second street*, between Tammany and Green streets, east side, for the sale of LAMPS.

FLUID,
CAMPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
CANDELABRAS,

OIL, and LAMPS in every variety, together with every variety of Goods in his line of business—which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. A call is respectfully solicited.

E. C. HUSTLER,
No. 365½ North Second street,
Philadelphia, March 15. 3m

N. B. Fluid, Camphine, and Alcohol by the barrel.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

Charles P. Freeman & Co.

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

144 Broadway, 1 door South of Liberty Street,

NEW YORK,

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable fancy Silk MILLINERY GOODS. Our stock of Rich RIBBONS, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for nett Cash at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts; Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarletons; Embroideries, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas; Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings and Insertings; Embroidered Reviere, Lace and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs; Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps; Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas and Veils; Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces; English and Wove Thread, Smyrna and Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces; Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk and Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts; French and American Artificial Flowers; French Lace, English, American, and Italian; Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.
March 22. 6m

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

At the Old Established Stand No. 2 North Fourth street, N. W. Corner of Market,

PHILADELPHIA.

A large and general assortment of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS at as low rates as at any other establishment in the City—manufactured of the best materials, and by the best and most careful workmen. Country merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber for their supply.

LUCAS GILLINGHAM,
Successor to Russell & Gillingham,
At the Old Stand No. 2 N. 4th st.
Philadelphia, March 29. 3m

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. B. MEALS

STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS, at their old stand in Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,
Monuments, Tombs & Head Stones

of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.
July 28. 6m

BONNET Ribbons, Florence Silk, and Silk Leese, all colors, just received at
May 31. FAHNESTOCK'S.

SCYTHES, Snaths and Rubbers, a new lot just received and for sale cheap, at
May 31. FAHNESTOCK'S.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low at A. B. KURTZ.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berege de Laines, Bereges, and Mous de Laines, handsome and cheap, at
May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

A FINE assortment of Black and Fancy Colored Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings just opened, for sale at the lowest cash prices by
April 19. D. MIDDLECOFF.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at
May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c. just received and for sale cheap at
May 12. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

HOUSE-WIFE GOODS.

MUSLINS, one yard wide, for 4 cts., Sheetings, Shirtings, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Tickings, Table Diapers, Marseilles Quilts, Checks, &c., all can be had, cheap and good, at
April 19. MIDDLECOFF'S.

BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS FOR LADIES.

NEW style of Fancy Dress Goods, which can't fail to please the taste of any who wish pretty and cheap Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Mourning dress Goods, just received at MIDDLECOFF'S.

BLACK Silk, Black Silk Lace and Fringe, a new supply just received and for sale very cheap at
May 31. FAHNESTOCK'S.

MILLS—MILLS.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

MILLERS—Awake to your Interests!

BONNELL'S

New and Improved Patented Process of Flouring; by which a Barrel of Superfine Flour is constantly made out of 240 lbs. of Wheat.

THE subscriber having introduced the above process of Flouring into his MILL AT LOCUST GROVE, in Germany township, Adams county, finds it to work beautifully, and is now realizing all he anticipated from it, by constantly making a barrel of Superfine Flour from 240 lbs. of good wheat, on a strait average grind, without stoppage or interruption for re-grinding purposes. This process can be adapted to Country work to the same advantage as for merchant work.

The Milling community are respectfully invited to call at my Mill, one and a half miles S. W. of Littlestown, where they can see the whole process in full operation—witness its simplicity and perfection—find that it works to admiration and no mistake.

The undersigned has procured the Right, and is now prepared to sell County, Township, and Individual Rights, in the following territory:—Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin, York, Lebanon, Chester, Berks, and Lancaster County and City, in Pennsylvania; and Allegheny, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Howard District, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore City and County, in Maryland.

This process has been introduced and is now in use in many of the most extensive Flouring Mills in Western New York, Michigan and Ohio—all of which are making a barrel of superfine Flour from 240 pounds of good wheat, upon a strait average grind.—For further particulars I refer you to handbills put up in the Hotels in Gettysburg, and most of the towns of note in the County, containing a number of Certificates, &c., from practical operators, men of the first standing.

All the necessary information, together with a draft of the bolting arrangement, hopper, plan of feeding, &c. &c. will be given to any individual purchasing a Right. Any further information can be obtained by calling on the subscriber, or by letter post paid, directed to him at Gettysburg.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, April 19, 1852.

☞ In a letter from Mr. A. L. Spalding, of the State of New York, to the undersigned, dated October 10th, 1851, he says—"I have Bonnell's process of Flouring in my Mill—it *is right*—and 4 bushels of good wheat, 60 lbs. to the bushel, is enough for a barrel of superfine flour. If you think it an object to gain from 15 to 20 pounds of wheat in every barrel of flour, come and see my arrangement. I am making the yield daily. I will never go back to the old method. I have 23 years' experience in the business, and it is worth all other improvements." G. A.

P. S. Mr. Spalding is a large operator—grinding upwards of 30,000 barrels of flour per year.

WM. KNABE. HENRY GAEHLE. EDW. BETTS.

First Premium Grand and Square

PIANO FORTES.

Knabe, Gaehle & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

Nos. 4, 6, 8 & 9, Eutaw street, opposite Eutaw House

WOULD respectfully invite public attention (and particularly those in want of a Superior PIANO FORTE at a moderate price,) to the extensive assortment constantly on hand at their Ware rooms. Our establishment is now the most extensive South, numbering over one hundred workmen, with a well selected stock of seasoned materials, from which we are manufacturing PIANO FORTES, combining the most valuable improvements known.

Our Iron Frame Piano Fortes, for which we have received First Premiums for three successive years, (from the Maryland Institute,) over those of Northern make, are particularly worthy of attention, being so arranged as to secure great additional strength without affecting the tone, for which our instruments have been so highly recommended by the best Professors and Amateurs, throughout the country.

A guarantee for five years will be given, with each instrument sold by us, of our make, with the privilege of exchange, at any time within six months from day of sale, if not perfectly satisfactory.

Carhart & Needham's Patent MELODEONS, constantly on hand, (an article we can recommend.)

Pianos received in exchange. Tuning attended to.
Baltimore, March 29. 6m

Adam Wm. Rapp's

PATENTED SCIENTIFIC

Niche Gold Pens,

Embracing all the properties contained in the finest quill pen, in addition to which the durability of the Metals are combined and fully associated and developed.

1852.

THE following highly respectable Testimonials and Recommendations are submitted to the Public:—

Having tried ADAM WM. RAPP'S Patent Scientific Niche Gold Pen, the undersigned take great pleasure in recommending it to the Public as the greatest improvement in Metallic Pens that has met our attention.

His Excellency, William Bigler, Gov. of Penna.
His Excellency, E. Louis Lowe, do. Maryland.
Prof. Hart, Principal of Cen. High School, Phila.
Right Rev. Bishop A. Potter, Philadelphia.
Rev. Charles Wadsworth, do.
Rev. W. B. Edwards, Washington City.
Rev. C. K. Nelson, Annapolis, Md.
Rev. J. Street, Phila. Rev. D. W. Bartine, Phila.
Rev. De Witt, Harrisburg. Rev. Cor. Harrisb'rg.
Rev. C. A. Hay, do. Rev. J. F. Mesick, do.
W. Rawle, Esq., Phila. Judge Booth, Delaware.
Hon. J. R. Chandler, do. R. Vaux, Esq., do.
Clark Hare, Esq., do. Wm. Neal, do.
Isaiah Hacker, do. G. W. Walloston, do.
Alderman Ash, do. Wm. S. Price, do.
James M. Cassady, Esq., Camden, New Jersey.
T. W. Mulford, Esq., do. do.
A. Crowning, Esq., do. do.
W. N. Jeffries, Esq., do. do.
D. Green, Washington. M. Miller, Washington.
F. Howard, M. D., do. J. Radcliff, do.
R. Smith, Esq., do. W. P. Elliott, do.
Editors National Intelligencer, Washington City.
Editors Maryland State Capitol Gazette.
Editors Washington Republic.
Editors Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having purchased the property known as the Moyamensing Banking House, S. E. corner of 2nd and Chestnut streets, for his future business Establishment, intends keeping a large and complete assortment of every variety of texture and size of

ADAM WM. RAPP'S
LATELY PATENTED SCIENTIFIC
NICHE GOLD PENS,

Gold and Silver PENCILS and PEN HOLDERS of every variety, Wholesale and Retail. In addition, I have on hand, Rapp's last edition of SCIENTIFIC PENMANSHIP and PEN MAKING, in various bindings.

JAMES BARBER,
General Sale Agent for Adam Wm. Rapp's Patented Scientific Niche Gold Pens, S. E. corner 2nd and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. 1y

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK & TIME-PIECE ESTABLISHMENT,

SOUTHEAST CORNER SECOND & CHESTNUT STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be found a large and splendid assortment of the best modern Improved Eight Day and Thirty Hour Brass and Alarm Clocks and Time Pieces, suitable for Churches, Halls, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Parlors, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, &c., which will be sold to our Purchasers, from one to One Thousand, at the lowest cash prices.

N. B.—Clocks of all kinds Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description for sale.
May 3. 1y

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

A Barrel of Superfine Flour out of 240 pounds of Wheat,

☞ AND NO MISTAKE! ☜

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS introduced into his Mill at LOCUST GROVE, Germany township,

BONNELL'S

Patented Process of FLOURING,

and is now making a barrel of superfine flour from 240 pounds, or 4 bushels of clean wheat weighing 60 lbs.—being a gain to the Farmer of ¼ to ½ a bushel of wheat to the barrel, over the ordinary process of grinding. There is also a gain in the offal, being more shorts and ship stuff and little or no bran. This improvement consists of one continuous process of grinding, bolting, &c. &c., until all the Flour is obtained, separating the starchy from the glutinous substance contained in the grain, and by it the quality of the Flour is improved, not grinding so close the first grind, as to injure the quality of the Farina or mealy part of the grain, and grinding so close the second grind as to take out all the flour from the glutinous portion of the berry, which remains in the offal with the old method of grinding, and which is the most nutritious part of the flour.—This, being combined with the whole, improves the quality of the flour, makes it more nutritious, will always insure good fermentation in baking, rises better, is not so liable to sour, will make a better yield of bread to a given quantity of flour, as white, and sweeter than flour ground in the old way, preserving all the good qualities of the flour.

☞ Farmers wanting a barrel of Superfine Flour made from 240 lbs. of good clean wheat, will please call at Locust Grove.

JOHN CRABBS, *Miller.*
Locust Grove, April 19. tf

P. S. Farmers wanting their Grain ground for market before harvest, will please bring it soon while water is plenty.

MURDER

IS a most revolting crime, and as Court is near at hand, some of our citizens will be called upon to discharge high and responsible duties as judges of evidence and facts that may be proven before them. As their verdict, must necessarily be final, it should be based upon truth, justice and facts. So should our verdicts always be based, whether in matters concerning life, liberty or property, or in business matters. Every father, mother, son, and daughter are interested where they can buy to the best advantage, and we therefore say to them, that it is to their interest to call and examine

SAMSON'S

Ready-made Clothing & Variety Store,

in Gettysburg, where Goods are sold cheaper than at any other establishment—notwithstanding all the talk of others about "cheaper than the cheapest," "20 per cent. cheaper," &c. If you doubt this—or that he defies competition either in Gettysburg or elsewhere—just give him a call and satisfy yourselves.

There are those, who, prompted by selfish motives, sometimes decry Ready-made Clothing, as being defectively made up, or made of old damaged materials. This may do to blind the unthinking, but not those who will take the trouble to examine my large assortment of goods. I invite gentlemen to call and say whether they have not paid as high as $8 and $10 per yard for cloths no better than that in my coats, which are made up, too by a regular New York tailor. Occasionally an article may prove defective, but where is the merchant that has never sold a piece of cloth, cassinett, calico, or muslin which did not turn out to be bad. It is impossible to prevent this altogether, even with the best of judges.

Time is said to be money, and money is said to be time. So they are, if properly applied—and herein lies the secret of my ability to sell goods lower than anybody else. Instead of running to the city, and spending a few days in hastily purchasing goods at market prices, I spend as many weeks and even months as others do days—thus buying to advantage, with care, and frequently at almost half the market prices. Hence I am enabled to sell the same goods to my customers much lower than others, and frequently one half lower.

Besides, I adopt no two price system, by which one customer is required to pay 10 or 20 per cent. more than others. Putting my goods down to the lowest mark, and having but ONE PRICE the purchaser may rely upon being honestly dealt with. It is very easy to put a fictitious value on goods and then allow customers to "jew" down to a fair value occasionally, but when that is done it is time to look out!—there is something wrong. One price and small profits is the only fair and true system.

My present stock consists of every conceivable article that belongs to Men's and Boy's Clothing, together with a very large variety of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Accordeons, Violins, Revolvers, and other Pistols, Clocks, Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Violin and Guitar strings, &c., all of which will be sold at prices to satisfy any reasonable mind that SAMSON'S is the place to buy the cheapest goods. Thanking my friends and customers for their past patronage, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same by a strict adherence to the ONE PRICE principle, I invite them to give me a call at my Store, opposite the bank, in Gettysburg.

MARCUS SAMSON.
April 19.

"APRIL FOOL."

WHENEVER an attempt is made to palm a humbug upon the world, its author raises the cry of "MURDER," or some other cry intended to attract popular attention, and mislead honest and unsuspecting people—e. g. whole columns of newspapers are wasted in the publication of one "Slop Shop" advertisement—a long, windy and senseless declamation about things that have as little to do with "Made-up Clothing, Pistols, Wooden Clocks, and Fiddle strings," as the Jews had with the Gentiles—all for the purpose of April-fooling "customers." The same is done to revive and keep alive that in which the people have long since lost confidence, and which they no longer notice by the true name. Then comes the cry of Murder, "begging," in the stolen garb of "News," that attention which "old, stale, and threadbare stuff" will no longer attract. But

JEW ARNOLD

has no mind to make "April fools" of the public, by crying Murder, and expatiating about Juries, Justice, Guitars and Fiddles. He simply advises his old customers and the public generally, to beware of being April fooled by humbugs about "MURDER," and he informs them, that he has on hand a large stock of every variety of

MADE UP CLOTHING—

made up in *Gettysburg*, by honest and experienced workmen—about which he is not disposed to brag, but to which he invites attention, and will run the risk as to the balance.

Gettysburg, April 19.

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of the gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer*, at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers* of every variety and quality.

PARASOLS—PARASOLS—the best and cheapest in town. Only come and look, and you will say so. Give me a call, and you will be convinced there is no humbug about it.
April 19. *Kurtz's Cheap Corner.*

LAWNS AND PRINTS.

FAST Colored Lawns at from 8 to 20 cents. Prints warranted Madder colors, at 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 cents. New Patterns in great variety, just opened at MIDDLECOFF'S. Ladies call and see them. [April 19.

GENTLEMEN who may need a superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage by calling at SAMSON'S.

D. & J. CULP,

Cabinet & Chair-makers,

Baltimore street, a few doors above Fahnestock's Store,

WOULD respectfully beg leave to inform their old customers and the public generally, that they still continue to manufacture, and have constantly on hand, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE, such as

BUREAUS,

CENTRE, SIDE, DINING, & BREAKFAST

TABLES,

French, Half French, and Common

BEDSTEADS,

CUPBOARDS & SAFES,

Work, Wash, Candle & Toilet Stands, &c.

ALSO,

SETTEES AND CHAIRS,

of every description—and all other articles of Furniture in the House-keeping line.

COFFINS

made to order, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Thankful for past favors, and with a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

To Merchants, Clerks, Students, and All Men.

JUST PUBLISHED—A NEW and COMPLETE SET OF RULES by which all the fundamental operations of arithmetic may be performed in *an incredibly short space of time*. To become a master of them will require but more than a couple hours' study of any good sound mind; and the student will thereby be enabled to Add, Subtract, Multiply, or Divide, in any sum no matter of how many figures, more accurately (indeed *beyond the possibility of an error*) and in *less than one fourth the time required* in the old system.

These Fundamental Rules are followed by An Examination into the PROPERTIES OF NUMBERS, which even further facilitates the other operations.

There are also embraced Rules for the calculation of INTEREST, which will work out the interest at any rate upon any sum, with the utmost accuracy, and a simplicity and quickness fully equal to all the other operations.

Together, these form the MOST COMPLETE TREATISE on the Science of Numbers ever issued—and are incalculably valuable to all men from their never failing accuracy, and to business men from the immense amount of time (which is money,) they save from the most wearisome detail of business life. Particularly ought they to be in the hands of Clerks, and Students and Young Men generally.

THE PRESENT EDITION

is selling rapidly at a price greatly reduced from that ($5) at which all former ones have been sold. Every purchaser is bound (as a matter of justice and protection to the copyrightist) by his most sacred pledge of honor, to use the Processes for the instruction of himself only, and to impart the information obtained from them to no one.

☞ To obtain the Processes it is necessary to give such a pledge, with the Price, Three Dollars, enclosed in a letter, *post-paid*, directed to P. MAY MARKLEY, Funkstown, Washington County, Maryland. The Processes will be forwarded, post paid, to the given address. Be particular to write the name of Post Office, County, and State, distinctly; with those neglecting this, mistakes frequently occur.

** Editors of Newspapers and Post-Masters acting as local agents for the remittance of money, are allowed to retain a remuneration of 33 per cent.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—Giving this advertisement, including this notice, two or more insertions in their paper, calling notice to it editorially, and marking it with a pen to a few of their exchanges, and a number to the Proprietor—a copy of the Processes will be sent, post paid.

June 7.

Dr. Marchisi's Universal Catholicon.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed Agent for the sale of this truly Invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of Ladies and Practitioners of Gettysburg and vicinity, to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of all the distressing diseases for which it is offered, being those incidental to the respectable female, whether married or single, and usually known by the name of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

&c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe or of how long standing.

That this CATHOLICON is in every way worthy of the confidence of the afflicted as a successful, safe and cheap remedy, is vouched for by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the

MEDICAL FACULTY

in the United States, and also by the voluntary testimonials given in the pamphlets, from Ladies and Physicians of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority.

This preparation is not a "cure all," but is intended expressly for the above named complaints so very distressing in their nature and consequences, and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of perhaps any other malady to which the human family is heir.

THE INGREDIENTS, as certified by high medical authority, (see pamphlet,) are all VEGETABLE, and are not associated with any article unfriendly to the animal economy.

☞ Pamphlets can be had gratis, at my Drug Store.

SAMUEL S. FORNEY, Agent,
Druggist, Gettysburg.

REFERENCES.

P. B. Peckham, M. D., Utica, N. Y.
L. D. Fleming, M. D., New Bedford, Mass.
D. L. Foote, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.
M. H. Mills, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.
W. W. Reese, M. D., City of New York.
John C. Orrick, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
W. Prescott, M. D., Concord, N. H.
Jan. 12. 6m

LOOK OUT—PAY UP!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has placed his Notes, Book Accounts, &c. for debts contracted *prior to January 1st, 1849*, in the hands of ALEXANDER R. STEVENSON, Esq. of Gettysburg—at whose office all persons indebted are requested to call and make payment. The large amount outstanding forbids further indulgence. [illegible]

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Dec. 15. tf

"Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces."—Psalm XLVIII, 12, 13.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF JERUSALEM.

THE subscribers have the honor to announce to the public, that they have just published one of the most wonderful specimens of modern Art yet produced, the *"Ancient City of Jerusalem"* previous to its destruction by Titus, A. D. 71, painted by Geo. Wunderlich—drawn on stone by J. Queen, and Lithographed by P. S. Duval.—The prints are tinted and elaborately colored to represent the original picture. The print is 45 by 31 inches, accompanying it is a History and Key, which points out all the remarkable places, making the whole picture easy to be understood and highly instructive and interesting.

On this picture may be distinctly traced the following remarkable places:—Hall of Evil Council, where council was held to kill Our Saviour; Valley of Elah, where David slew Goliah; Mountains of Judea, Mizpeh, Upper Pool of Gihon, which supplied the city with water; Road to Joppa; Road to Bethel and Samaria; Sepulchre of the Kings; Aceldama, the place bought with the thirty pieces of Silver, for which Judas betrayed Christ; Catacombs in the Rocks, Valley of Hinnom, Valley of Idolatry where the image of Moloch was erected; King's Garden, Fountain of Enrogel, Brook Cedron, Pool of Siloam, where Our Saviour sent the blind to receive sight, Stairs that led from Mount Zion to the King's Garden, House where the Holy Ghost came upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost. The three Towers built by Herod, Mariamne, Hippicus, and Phasaelus, Coenaculum, where the Saviour ate the Passover; David's Tomb, House of Annas, House of Caiaphas, Palace of Herod, who caused the children of Bethlehem to be slain. Chief Pharisees' Palace, Palace of Monabazus, king of Adiabene; Prison from which the Angel delivered Peter, Lower Market, the Tower of Siloam, which fell and killed eighteen men, mentioned by Christ; House of the Mighty, Palace of Herod Agrippa, Hippodrome or Circus, built by Herod; Palace of the High Priests. The twenty three noted Gates, including the beautiful Gate of the Temple, where Peter and John healed the lame man—Temple which contained the Holy of Holies, in which were deposited the Ark and sacred utensils, within the porch or portico stood the Pillars of Jachin and Boaz, the great Altar of Burnt Offerings, the Brazen Candlesticks, the Court of the Gentiles where Christ expelled the Money Changers. The Gate on the east side in the external wall is the Shushan or Golden Gate, through which Christ entered from the Mount of Olives. To the south of the Temple lies the lower part of Mount Moriah, called Ophal. Mount Moriah was originally a craggy rock, where Abraham offered Isaac in sacrifice—here Jacob prayed and beheld the Vision of the Ladder. The platform or Mosaic pavement of Moriah overlooking the Tyropœan Valley is where Solomon dedicated the Temple, in the year B. C. 1004, and burnt by Nebuchadnezzar, 416 years afterwards; was re-built by Zerubabel B. C. 515, and again much greater in extent and grandeur by Herod, being covered with plates of gold, and shone more bright than the morning sun. Where it was not gilded, it was white as milk. At the end of the Bridge stood the High Gate of Benjamin, the tower of Antonia, here Paul addressed the people, the Pretorium, where Christ was brought before Pilate for judgment; Palace of Pilate and the Court of Justice, Court of Records, School of the Gentiles, Palace of Acra, built by the Asmonean Kings, here Agrippa erected a high Tower overlooking the Courts of the Temple; Via Dolorosa, extending from the House of Pilate to Calvary, where Christ was crucified; the Gate of Judgment, the Tower of Psephinus, the various roads leading from the city. Garden of Gethsemane, Mount of Offence, where Solomon allowed strange worship, and where Christ predicted the destruction of the Temple; Pools of Bethesda, Gihon and Siloam, Valley of Jehoshaphat, Hill Scopus, from which Titus first beheld Jerusalem and its splendid Temples; Mount Gihon, and a number of other places of interest too numerous to mention.

The Publishers have been about three years, assiduously employed, in completing this Picture.

GEO. & JOHN WUNDERLICH,
No. 4 Fayette Street below Arch, between 9th and 10th Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ The Pictures can be had of the Publishers as above, or at No. 104 North Sixth Street, (Odd Fellows' Hall,) Philadelphia.

PRICES.

Plain Sheet in tint, including History and Key,	$5 00
Colored do. do.	7 00

On stretchers, with muslin back and varnished, $1 extra.

Persons desiring their Pictures Framed, can have them at the following Low Rates:

Three inch Gilt Frame to suit the Print,	$6 00
Rosewood Frames with gilt bead,	4 50
Three inch, imitation gilt,	5 00
One inch gilt bead.	1 50

All Orders, including price of picture, prepaid and directed to either of the above places, will receive immediate attention.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I take pleasure in recommending to all lovers of Sacred History the Engraving of "Ancient Jerusalem," by the Messrs. Wunderlichs, as a very beautiful print, and as far as I am able to know from a comparison of the best authorities, it is as correct as it is beautiful.

A. A. WILLITS,
Pastor of the 1st R. D. Church, Crown St., Philadelphia, May 22d, 1852.

I have procured and examined carefully the Messrs. Wunderlichs' Engraving of "Ancient Jerusalem." It is decidedly the largest, the handsomest and most accurate one that has ever been published in this or any other country. With the aid of the Key and his Bible, the Christian may obtain a better knowledge of the Holy City as it was in days past, than from all other sources. As a mere work of Art it stands high. Mr. W. deserves the gratitude of all lovers of Zion, for his efforts to make them better acquainted where Our Redeemer lived and died—where the Shechinah once did and again will dwell.

WM. RAMSEY,
Pastor of the Cedar St. Presbyterian Church, Phila., May 8th, 1852.

☞ The Publishers have in their possession a great number of Recommendations, some from individuals who have visited Jerusalem, which will be shortly published.

June 21.

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Twilled French Cloths, Cashmeretts, and Tweeds for Coats; Mole, Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants; Silk, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of A. B. KURTZ.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

LADIES in want of Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Florences, Flowers, &c., will find them in fine style, and cheapest at
April 19. MIDDLECOFF'S.

RIBBONS, Collars, Lace and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste, at
April 14. KURTZ'S.

BONNETS & BONNET RIBBONS.

LADIES, if you wish to see a large and beautiful assortment of Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, call at SCHICK'S.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimps and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gipseys, at
April 14. A. B. KURTZ'S.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

A rich lot just received and for sale cheap at
April 14. SCHICK'S.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c.; Misses' do. do., also, Gentlemen's do. do., at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.
April 14. tf

FANS—FANS—a large assortment just received at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.